# The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9,550—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
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| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do. | 4½ ,, ,, |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Rs. 1-0 |
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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 | 0 |
| Second do. | 2 | 8 |
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*, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. UMBALLA, 84? Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, BAHREIN, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 678 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. SIRDHANA, 2,600 Tons, and AGRA, 1,907 Tons.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon passage | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class passage | ,, 335 |

The Sirdhana and Agra carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess each and are due in London on 31st August and 6th September respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th July 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th June, 1879.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Rs. 40 |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | 80 |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | 90 |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | 140 |
| Marseilles | 510 | 350 | 145 |
| | | Including Wines. | Without food. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. Extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be had from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:

SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

PERSIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

[illegible] steamers of this Company have large First and Second [illegible] accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a [illegible] on board.

[illegible] steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at [illegible] any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised one day previously.

[illegible] books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

[illegible], 1879.

## WANTED.

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED a PARTNER, with a Capital of £3,000, for quarter share of a business worth Rs. 50,000 per annum.

Unexceptional references and *bona fide* proof can be given of the returns.

Two-thirds of the Capital required down, and one-third six months after.

Applicants must be prepared to guarantee that, on the value of the above being proved, the Partnership will be duly carried out.

A Partner who could undertake the Home portion of the business would be preferred.

Address A., care of L. GORDON, Solicitor, Madras.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

*For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,*

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

*For Sale at this Office.*

BEST RED RULING IN MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
[illegible] order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — TRAVANCORE | 1900 | 350 | W. Barratt | 4th July. |
| (s) HINDOSTAN | 3113 | 600 | N. W. Hazelwood | 11th do. |
| — THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 18th do. |
| (s) MIRZAPORE | 3763 | 600 | A. Parish | 25th do. |
| — GEELONG | 1835 | 250 | W. A. Seaton | 1st Aug. |
| (S) NEPAUL | 3536 | 600 | J. S. Murray | 8th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | J. Orman | 7th July. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at [illegible] p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 18th July. |
| TANJORE | 2263 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 15th Augt. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 12th Sept. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 10th Oct. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th June 1879.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

Sale of Lease.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the Liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their auction room, No. 4, Meadows and Forbes Streets, Fort, THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1879, at 3 P.M., all the right, title, and interests of the above Company by and under an Assignment of Lease, dated the 9th day of April 1879, and made between the above Company (in liquidation) of the first part, Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Perozshaw Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, and Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, of Bombay, Liquidators of the above Company, of the second part, and the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the third part, in or to the sum of R5,400 per annum, or R450 per mensem, thereby reserved by way of rent and payable by the said Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, their successors and assigns to the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, or their assigns in respect of a piece or parcel of ground, situate at Mazagon, more particularly described in the said assignment of lease, admeasuring 55,?0 square yards or thereabouts, and already leased by the said Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the Mazagon Company, Limited, now called the Mazagon Manufacturing Company, Limited, at the yearly rent of R600 apart from, and in addition to the said yearly rental of R5,400. The said yearly rental of R5,400 is payable by equal quarterly instalments of R1,350 each on the 1st day of December, the 1st day of March, the 1st day of June, and the 1st day of September, in each year, and the above sale shall be subject to the performance and observance by the purchaser of all the terms, conditions, covenants, and obligations contained in the said assignment of lease of the 9th day of April 1879.

Further particulars and conditions of sale and the said assignment of lease, as well as printed copy of the Indenture of Sale (which is prepared by the venders and will not be allowed to be varied or altered by the purchaser), to be executed by the said Venders to the purchaser and other muniments of title can be seen on application at the said office of the Company.

By order of the liquidators,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June 1879.

### S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household French Polished furniture, at Forbes Street, No. 34.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome French-polished furniture, carriage, &c., &c., the property of Vullubdass Dhunjee, Esq., the same comprising glassware and handsomely carved French-polished blackwood furniture, such as blackwood writing table, drawing room camp sofa, and dressing table, sofa couches, drawing room, easy low Madeira pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, whatnot, flower vases.

Property on view.

At 2 P.M.

1 Shigram.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

### SEEDS! SEEDS!! AND BULBS!!!

PALEKAR and Co., in thanking their Constituents and the General Public of Bombay and up-country for their kind and liberal patronage during the past six years, beg respectfully to announce that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their first supply of Lawngrass, Flower and Vegetable Seeds. They have also just unpacked some splendid Dahlia and Gladiolus roots, and some very best garden implements. Early orders for all articles, and especially for Bulbs, are respectfully solicited. Price lists can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road

Bombay, 28th May 1879.

### TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,

Complete with Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and Instructions for Use.

Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

### KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that TRAINS will CEASE to RUN OVER the Khamgaon State Railway on and from the 1st of July 1879, until further notice. Arrangements for the maintenance of a LORRY SERVICE will be made, and Passengers and Goods will be conveyed between Jalamb and Khamgaon at the following rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | Rs. 1-0-0 with free allowance of 10 Seers Luggage. | |
| 2nd ,, | ,, 0-4-0 do. | do. do. |
| Parcels | ,, 0-4-0 Each. | |
| Goods | ,, 0-1-0 per Maund. | |

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent,
In charge K. and A. S. Railways.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the GOODS, CHATTELS, CREDITS and EFFECTS of KUMROON NISSA BEGUM TAJ MEHAL, Widow of SYED KOOLBE HOOSEIN, late of Lucknow, in the Province of Oude, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, the constituted Attorney of MEER or SYED MEHDEE HOOSEIN, formerly of Lucknow, but now residing at Bagdad, in Turkish Arabia, Guardian Uncle and Stepfather of KOOLSOOM NISSA BEGUM alias SUMSHOON BEGUM alias MOONEE BEGUM, an infant, the Granddaughter of the abovenamed deceased ...... Applicant.

PURSUANT to Act XXVII of 1866, entitled the "Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," and in the matter of the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Effects of the late KUMROON NISSA BEGUM TAJ MEHAL, the abovenamed deceased who died intestate at Kerbila, in Turkish Arabia on or about the 11th day of July 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate in the Bombay Presidency were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the sixteenth day of June in 1879 to SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, Esquire, of Bombay, merchant, the constituted Attorney of the said Meer or Syed Mehdee Hoosein, the Guardian Uncle and Stepfather of the said Koolsoom Nissa Begum, alias Sumshoon Nissa Begum, alias Monee Begum, infant the Granddaughter of the abovenamed deceased, for the use and benefit of the said infant and limited during the period of her minority. NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS and CREDITORS of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said Kumroon Nissa Begum Taj Mehal, deceased are required on or before the 20th day of July next to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, the said Administrator, at the Office of Messieurs Bombay, the HORE, and CONROY, at No. 3, Apollo Street, which time last particulars of such claims, at the expiration of the ASSETS of the said, the said Administrator will hand over having regard only to deceased to the parties entitled thereto, notice. All persons indebted claims of which he shall then have Nissa Begum Taj Mehal, or to the said Estate of Kumroon are hereby required forthwith property of her in their hands such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of June 1879.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Solicitors, High Court Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer SINGAPORE, Captain G. MERELLO will sail as above on TUESDAY, the 1st July 1879, at 10 a. m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8½ and 9½ a.m.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

### THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the season ending 30th June 1879.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To appoint a Director in the room of Mr. Moorar Poonja, who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

V. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the [illegible] both days inclusive.

The Directors' Report and Audited Accounts will follow in the course of a few days.

BOOTH & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 28th June 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEEYA HUSSON MEEYA RAHIMTOOLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted with NAROTUM RAMNATH, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, for the sale by the said Meeya Husson Meeya Rahimtoola to the said Narotum Ramnath of the undermentioned property. All and every persons or person having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise whatsoever into or upon the said property, are required to give notice in writing of the same to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, in default of such notice the said sale will be completed without reference to any claim of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid and such claim will be considered as having waived.

THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khan Bazar, or Cazee Syed Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 90 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Khan Bazar or Cazee Syed Street, on the west by a gully, on the north by the property of Ruttonsey Gokuldass, and on the south by Bardan Gully, and which premises are assessed in the Collector's Office under Old No. 739, and are assessed in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 19, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Meeya Husson Meeya Rahimtoola.—Dated this 28th day of June 1879.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

### WATSON & CO.'S

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
WILL COMMENCE ON
TUESDAY,
JULY 1st 1879,
When a large assortment of
DRESS MATERIALS
Will be offered at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

RAMPART ROW,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

### THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition 1879 | 40 | 0 |
| Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition 1879 | 47 | 0 |
| Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Keene's Turks in India | 7 | 12 |
| Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking, 2 vols. (*Third Edition* 1879) | 16 | 4 |
| Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways (*Second Edition*) | 9 | 8 |
| "Australasia," by A. R. Wallace (*Vol. 3 of Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*) | 13 | 4 |
| Bigg's Electric Light in its Practical Application | 5 | 12 |
| Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, (Vol. 1, Part 1) *New Edition* | 10 | 0 |
| Do. Elements of Natural Philosophy, Part 1 | 5 | 12 |
| Walford's Complete Peerage, &c. 1879 | 3 | 4 |
| Kingsley's (C) Health and Education (*New Edition*) | 3 | 12 |
| Mackenzie's Turkish Manual | 3 | 12 |
| Modern Meteorology | 3 | 0 |
| Creighton's Life of the Duke of Marlborough | 2 | 4 |
| Hugo's Les Miserables (*Translation* 1 Vol.) | 2 | 4 |
| Le Fils Naturel A. Dumas Fils, (*English Version*), by T. L. Oxley | 3 | 4 |
| Waverley Novels, 25 Vols. in 12 (*Half French Morocco*), (*New Illustrated Edition*) complete | 30 | 0 |
| Pocket Penal, Criminal Procedure and Police Codes (1879) | 4 | 0 |
| The "Shakespeare's" Key, by C. and M. Cowden Clark (companion to the Concordance of Shakespeare) | 13 | 4 |
| Professional Papers of the Corps of Royal Engineers, vol 2, 1878 | 13 | 4 |
| Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 10th Edition | 8 | 12 |
| Natural History Rambles ... each<br>"Lane and Field." "Underground."<br>"Sea Shore." "Woodlands." | 1 | 12 |
| Wilson's Naval Hygiene (*new edition*) | 6 | 12 |
| Quatrefages, the Human Species, (*Vol. 26, International Scientific Series*) | 3 | 4 |
| Symond's Sketches and Studies in Italy | 6 | 12 |
| Letters of the Younger Pliny, *translated* by J. D. Lewis | 3 | 4 |
| Handbook of Nursing for family and general use | 3 | 12 |
| Matthew Arnold's Mixed Essays | 5 | 12 |
| Guest's Lectures on the History of England, "Maps" | 3 | 12 |
| Hooker's Flora of British India, part 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Barnes' Manual for Midwives | 8 | 12 |
| Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology | 2 | 4 |
| Jouquet's Sketches for Furniture | 15 | 12 |
| Heath's Trees and Ferns | 2 | 4 |
| Drayson's Art of Practical Whist | 2 | 4 |
| Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy; by G. S. Godkin, 2 vols | 10 | 0 |
| Sports in British Burmah, Assam, and the Cossyah and Jyntiah Hills; by Lieut.-Col. Pollock, 2 vols., illustrated | 16 | 0 |
| House of Lys; by W. G. Hamley, 2 vols | 10 | 12 |
| Green's History of the English People, Vol. 3 (Puritan England and the Revolution) | 10 | 0 |
| Elton's Lakes and Mountains of Africa | 13 | 4 |
| English Men of Letters; new volumes—"Defoe," "Burns," "Spencer" ... each | 1 | 8 |
| Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs | 4 | 12 |
| First Afghan War and its Causes; by the late Sir H. M. Durand | 10 | 0 |
| Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity | 7 | 12 |
| Emmet's Principles and Practice of Gynæcology | 15 | 0 |
| Epic of Hades, *illustrated* | 15 | 12 |
| Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; by W. Craig, *4th edition* | 5 | 12 |
| Gladstone's (W. E., Rt. Hon.) Gleanings of Past Years, 6 vols | 9 | 12 |
| Electric Lighting and its Practical Application; by J. N. Shoolbred | 3 | 4 |
| Causes of the Afghan War | 3 | 12 |
| Classical Writers; edited by J. R. Green— | | |
| Euripides, by Mahaffy | 1 | 0 |
| Milton, by S. A. Brooke | 1 | 0 |
| Reading from English History; by J. R. Green, 3 parts, ... each | 1 | 0 |
| Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables | 6 | 0 |
| Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1880); edited by G. Grove, vol. 1 | 13 | 4 |
| Illustrated Biographies of the Great Artist Titian; by R. T. Heath | 2 | 4 |
| Do. Do. Rembrandt; by J. W. Mollett | 2 | 4 |
| The New Plutarch, Gaspard de Coligny; by Walter Besant | 1 | 8 |
| Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols. (*cheaper edition*) | 40 | 0 |
| Fearnley on Horse Judging | 2 | 8 |
| Du Moncel on the Telephone, &c. | 3 | 4 |
| Kabul Insurrection of 1841-42; by Sir V. Eyre, edited by Col. Malleson | 5 | 12 |
| Satsuma Rebellion, an Episode of Modern Japanese History; by A. H. Mounsey | 6 | 12 |
| Building Construction, vol. 3, "Materials" | 13 | 4 |
| Maudsley's Pathology of Mind | 11 | 4 |
| Hunter's New and Complete Domestic Medicine for Home and Abroad | 3 | 12 |

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

## OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

*Samples sent on application.*

Per 1 dozen case ... Cash Rs. 22-8.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND OTHERS FOR QUARTER CASKS, HOGSHEADS, AND PUNCHEONS, WHICH ARE ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK AT THE COMPANY'S WINE CELLARS, BYCULLA.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

## HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

### D. S. KEMP AND CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

## THORPE AND COMPANY.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue | Rs. | 15 | 0 |
| Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red | ,, | 16 | 0 |
| Leather Cases for do. | ,, | 3 | 0 |
| Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash | ,, | 30 | 0 |
| Do Principal's Apron and Sash | ,, | 33 | 0 |
| Leather Case for do. | ,, | 3 | 0 |

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.

30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares. Collar Jewels.

*ESTIMATT GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.*

## THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## HAMILTON & CO.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths.

*Established under the Auspices of Government A. D.* 1808.

### NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES. ELECTRO-PLATED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| THE BOY AND GATE.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 41 CASH. | THE PUMP.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 35 CASH. | THE PORTER BOTTLE.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 33 CASH. |
| THE COCK.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 25 CASH. | THE BIRD'S NEST.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 36 CASH. | THE GOAT.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 36 CASH. |
| THE ELEPHANT.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 33 CASH. | THE DUMB WAITER.<br>(THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.)<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.<br>OXYDIZED, Rs. 38 CASH. | THE SINGING BIRD.<br>*For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.*<br>Rs. 44 CASH. |

### OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

*A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.*

Rs. 40 CASH.

### NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.*

Rs. 90 CASH.

### SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

"THE TANTALUS."

*This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a* SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30th, 1879.

## CHEAP PIANOFORTES

ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having left or are leaving India, their instruments are offered at very low prices as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Schroeder Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves | Rs. | 250 |
| Stodart Mahogany Square, 6 octaves | ,, | 250 |
| Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves | ,, | 450 |
| Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6½ octaves | ,, | 450 |
| Broadwood Mahogany Grand, 6 octaves | ,, | 400 |
| Collard and Collard Grand Mahogany with Metal Bars and bridge, 6 octaves | ,, | 450 |
| Schiedmayer, Black American Walnut, 7 octaves | ,, | 460 |
| Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves | ,, | 550 |
| Broadwood Mahogany Square, 6¾ octaves | ,, | 650 |
| Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany compass, 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only | ,, | 600 |
| Rose and Co.'s Sympathetic Solid Mahogany, compass 7 octaves, been on hire for a short time only | ,, | 750 |

### "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

Of which Rose and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, have now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and their reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India.* Cash Price Rs. 850. Packing case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

(The above are guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

### "Mofussil" Square Pianoforte.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte, combining strength, lightness, and portability.

Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar, 7 octaves.

Price Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc lined, Rs. 25 Extra.

A Fresh shipment to hand of the cheapest "COTTAGE PIANO," specially constructed for India.

### "La Pianetta Favorita."

This Cottage Piano is constructed for the Indian climate by well-known English Manufacturers, whose name is sufficient guarantee as to solidity and good workmanship. It is made in a Solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed; perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble new *Celeste Pedal,* and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 octaves from A to A.

Price Nett Cash, Rs. 375; Packing Case extra.

ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW PIANOFORTE, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS BY THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MAKERS.

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Full particulars upon applicaiton to

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI FARMS of the Talukas of SALSETTE and PANWEL in the Tanna Collectorate for the year 1879-80, commencing from 1st August 1879, will be held at the Office of the Collector of Tanna, at 10 a.m., on the 9th July 1879.

2. For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

W. B. MULOCK,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 26th June 1879.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY PERFECT
HAIR DYE.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID.

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE."
MANUFACTURED DAILY.

*Per* 1 *lb. Tin—Rs.* 3-4 | *Per* ½ *lb. Tin—Rs.* 1-12.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW.
"AN OLD SMOKER'S CHOICE."
*Rs.* 2 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG.

Highly recommended, combining within itself the delicate aroma of the purest Golden Leaf, and the pleasant fulness of the choicest Virginia.

*Rs.* 2 *per* ½ *lb. Packet.*

LAMBERT AND BUTLER'S
SUNDRIED HONEYDEW,
SPHINX BRAND.
*Rs.* 1 *per* ¼ *lb. Packet.*

WILL'S
BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
*Rs.* 1 *per* ¼ *lb. Tin.*

GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FIELD AND FOREST KNIVES,

Containing Corkscrew, Champagne-Hook, large Blade, Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Borer, and an Extractor, durably mounted in finest Nickel Silver handles.

Each, Cash Rs. 5.

GEM SPORTING KNIVES.

Containing one each large and small Blades-Saw-Blade with File and Screw-driver, Folding Hook for removing stones from horses' feet, Nut, cracker, Corkscrew, Gimlet, Leather Borer, Tweezers, and Pick, in strong Buckhorn handles.

| | 3 inch. | 3¼ inch. | 3½ inch. | 3½ in. with Lancet |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 5-8 | Rs. 6-4 | Rs. 6 12 |

Mother-o'-Pearl, Tortoise-shell, & Ivory-handled PEN and POCKET KNIVES in variety.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

*Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.*

| | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|
| Small size Tins | Rs. 0 10 | 0 12 |
| Double size Tins | ,, 1 0 | 1 2 |

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
*Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,*
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

*Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.*

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

| | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Squeezers" with round corner | per pack | Re. 1 8 | Re. 1 12 |
| ,, ,, | doz. packs | 17 0 | 10 9 |
| ,, ,, gilt edged | pack | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| ,, ,, ,, | doz. packs | 20 0 | 22 0 |

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED by a European (married) an appointment as Club or Hotel Manager, Storekeeper, or a similar post, highest references. Address TORGAU, care of *B. Gazette.*

MRS. C. JEMISON, MIDWIFE and MONTHLY NURSE, Old Pensioners' Home, back of Northbrook Gardens, Bombay.

FRAGRANT CHINA (TEA) MIXTURE, 14 As. per lb. Fresh ground COFFEE, 9 As. lb. PRIME HAM in cut, 15 As. lb. S. C. DOSSABHOY & Co. 144, Bazar Gate.

TOBACCO cut Fresh Daily—Gold Leaf, Cavendish and Honey Dew, retailed at 2 and 3 Annas per ounce. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, POLO PONY. Price Rs. 150. Apply to THE PROPRIETOR ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Arab HORSE, Height about 14-1, age four off. Price Rs. 400 Apply to F. A. O., care of this office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS 4 Annas per lb., at PEARSE'S, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

## NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

### DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

PANCHGANI SCHOOL,
CLAREMONT HOUSE.
MASTER AND MISTRESS,
REV. A. YOUNG AND MRS. YOUNG.

TERMS.

DAY SCHOLARS from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 per mensem. Boarders from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Reduction will be made for more than 2 children from the same family.

Reference is kindly permitted to H. Conder, Esq., Major Oldham, Surgeon Major Mackenzie, B. Hingley, Esq., W. Simpson, Esq., J. F. Walke Esq., Rev. G. Bowen, Rev. R. Jeffrey, Rev D. Macpherson, Bombay; Rev. T. H. Greig, Rev. J. Small, Poona; and W. E. Gordon, Esq., Panchgani.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO.,
IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are requested to SEND in CLAIMS to

W. M. MACAULAY and
THOS. H. MOORE,
Trustees.

24, Apollo Street, 26th June 1879.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant Colonel R. A. STEVENSON, Royal Artillery, are requested to submit the same to the undersigned before the 24th August 1879, after which date no claims can be entertained. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the estate are also requested to forward the amounts to the undersigned.

T. W. ROBERTS, Major,
Royal Artillery,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Camp Ahmedabad, 22nd June 1879.

FOR SALE.

MEMON ALLANA MOOSA begs respectfully to inform the Public that he has best MANGOES, ALPHONSO, or BOMBAY HAPOOS and PIAREE, Green and Ripe, Big and Small, for sale, at very cheap rate. Up-country orders will be promptly executed.

Mandvie, opposite Jakaria Musjid, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE

AN ENGLISH-BUILT MAIL PHAETON by BARKER, of Chandos Street, in good order, suitable for Arabs. Price Rs. 1,000.

An English-built four-seated Canoe Barouche just arrived from England. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum, Bombay.

SECOND EDITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.

As exemplified by the History of the Bombay Harbour Foreshore.

WITH REPLIES TO "K." BY H.

TO BE OBTAINED AT THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. | Hhd. | | R. | 170 |
| St. Emilion | do. | do. | do. ,, | 220 |
| St. Julien | do. | do. | do. ,, | 275 |
| Medoc per dozen quarts | | | ,, | 15 |
| St. Julien | do. | | ,, | 18 |
| Margaux | do. | | ,, | 25 |

BRANDY IN CASES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cognac Vieux per dozen | Rs. | 19 |
| Cognac Champagne do. | ,, | 28 |

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts | Rs. 4 12 per doz. | in Casks of 4 doz. |
| Pints | ,, 3 0 ,, | ,, 7 doz. |
| Hogsheads | ,, 60 0 per hhd. | |
| Kilderkins | ,, 28 0 per kild. | |

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay

G. & H. MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE,
(EXTRA DRY.)

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED GENERAL AGENTS in India for the above Wine, which is very highly appreciated both in England and United States. Bonfort's Wine and Liquor Circular, New York, dated 10th January 1879, gives the following figures in its statement of the quantities of Champagne imported at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other Ports of the United States during 1878:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G. H. Mumm and Co. | 35,905 | doz. bottles. |
| Piper Heidsieck | 19,686 | do. |
| L. Roederer | 13,469 | do. |
| Moet and Chandon | 5,478 | do. |
| Heidsieck and Co. | 5,491 | do. |
| Vve. Clicquot Ponsardin | 2,712 | do. |
| Giesler and Co. | 1,969 | do. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Price per case of one doz. quarts | Rs. 53 |
| Do. do. of two doz. pints | 55 |

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

F. SAUQUET & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COURVOISIER'S COGNAC.

WE have RECEIVED SUPPLIES of this well known BRAND and shall continue to do so.

| | | Cash. | | Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | a. | Rs. | a. |
| Prices, one diamond | qts. | 27 | 0 | 29 | 0 |
| Prices, two diamonds | ,, | 29 | | 31 | 8 |
| Prices, three diamonds | ,, | 32 | 0 | 35 | 0 |

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

May 1879.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chateau de Frands | Rs. | 14 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. do. | ,, | 16 per case of 2 doz pints. |
| Les Canons | ,, | 18 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. do. | ,, | 20 per case of 2 doz. pints. |
| Chateau Leoville | ,, | 20 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. Lafitte | ,, | 25 ,, |

* STILL HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Laubenheimer? | Rs. | 23 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. | ,, | 26 per case of 2 doz. pints. |
| Steinwein | ,, | 23 per doz. Qts. |
| Hochheimer | ,, | 25 ,, |
| Ruedesheimer | ,, | 28 ,, |
| Do. | ,, | 31 per case of 2 doz. pints. |
| Marcobrunner | ,, | 32 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. | ,, | 35 per case of 2 doz. pints. |
| Queen Victoria Berg | ,, | 38 per doz. Qts. |

BEER:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE | Rs. | 5 per doz. Qts. |
| Do. do. | ,, | 3 ,, Pints. |
| Cairo Expedition Pale Ale | ,, | 8 per doz. stone bottles |
| Norway Pale Ale | ,, | 5-8 per doz. qts. |
| Kreuznacher Export Beer | ,, | 6-4 per doz. qts. |

* CHAMPAGNE:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche | Rs. | 43 per doz. Qts. |
| Ditto ditto | ,, | 48 per case of 2 doz. pints. |
| Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole | ,, | 36 per doz. Qts. |
| Ditto ditto | ,, | 58 per case of 2 doz. [illegible] |

F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne* Rs. 55

* BRANDY:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Muller Frère's Cognac | Rs. | 19 per doz. |
| Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac | ,, | 2? |
| F. Dessandeir & Co.'s ,, | ,, | 2? |
| Fromy and Rogée's *** ,, | ,, | 36 |

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots Rs. 13 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.

Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry per doz. tins.

GERMAN SAUSAGES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Blutwurst) Black Pudding | Rs. | 1? [illegible] |
| (Mettwurst) Smoked Sausages | ,, | 16 |
| (Leberwurst) Liver [illegible] | ,, | 1? |
| (Cervelatwurst) [illegible] Pudding | ,, | [illegible] |
| (Gebrate[illegible]) [illegible] Roast Sausages | ,, | [illegible] |
| Finest German Asparagus | | [illegible] |

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTS AND CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied [illegible] reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk [illegible] Cash. [illegible] accompanies the [illegible].

VOLKART [illegible]

Bombay, 21st June 1879.

## RCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 28TH JUNE 1879.

SATURDAY has now become almost an entire holiday in business, unless some outside influence of a special character intervenes, or the telegrams from home are such as to impart an impetus to our markets. This, however, has not been the case to-day and scarcely a transaction of any kind has been reported.

From London, Consols yesterday are quoted ⅛ higher at 97⅞, but French Rentes are unchanged at 116½, Enfaced Rupee Paper the same at 76½ for Fours and 82½ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets, the movements are few. Coffee is unchanged with the exception of Ceylon qualities which are 6d. per cwt. higher. Cocoanut Oil is unaltered. Linseed is reported quieter, Rapeseed quiet, the only movement in prices being a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was quiet but steady, Reuter's list of quotation being the same throughout as on Tuesday last. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed flat, the sales being only estimated at 4,000 bales, but prices were unchanged, and to-day's market is reported steadier, although the sales are again only put at 4,000 bales, and quotations remain unaltered. In New York to-day's quotations are telegraphed at 12 9-16 cents for ready Mid. Uplands and 12·46 cents for September shipment, against 12⅝ and 12·34 cents respectively yesterday.

The following is a comparison of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th instant as compared with the two previous years. It will be observed that the deficiency on the total supply this year as compared with last is being steadily diminished, the figures now being 273,000 bales, while a fortnight ago they were 301,000 bales.

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,570,000 | 1,842,930 | 2,444,050 |
| „ „ „ Surats | 466,000 | 375,400 | 549,410 |
| For the U. K. the figures are— | | | |
| Stock in Liverpool | 638,000 | 817,890 | 1,008,740 |
| Do. London | 46,000 | 11,880 | 46,620 |
| American afloat | 50,000 | 84,000 | 103,000 |
| E. Indian „ | 180,000 | 128,000 | 150,000 |
| Total | 912,000 | 1,041,770 | 1,307,760 |
| Price of Mid. Orleans | 6 15-16d. | 6⅝d. | 6½d. |
| „ Fair Dhollera | 5 7-16d. | 5⅛d. | 5 3-16d. |
| Difference | 1½d. | 1½d. | 1 5-16d. |

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the corresponding date of the two previous seasons :—

| | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 5,000 | 6,300 | 6,300 |
| „ Exports to U K | 13,000 | 9,000 | 11,000 |
| „ „ to Continent | 1,000 | 7,000 | 4,000 |
| Total Recpts. since 1st Sept. | 4,407,500 | 4,200,300 | 3,914,100 |
| „ Exports to U K „ | 1,984,700 | 1,943,000 | 1,932,300 |
| „ „ Continent „ | 1,375,400 | 1,314,000 | 1,018,300 |
| „ Stock at the Ports | 190,000 | 174,000 | 259,000 |
| Saturday's Receipts | Nil | 900 | 1,100 |

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 51 11-16d., an advance of 1-16d. per oz., and the same quotation is repeated to-day.

EXCHANGE opened firm at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee on yesterday's closing rates, and although as usual on a Saturday there has been very little done, the improvement has been steadily maintained during the day. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ........1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 8 3-16d. „
Credits, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8 3-16d. „
Documents, 3 „ „ ...1s. 8¼d. „
Francs 3 „ „ ...2·12¼

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at 1-16d. per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet as regards the extent of business doing, but values are a shade firmer owing to an improvement advised from Calcutta. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 92⅞ to Rs. 93; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is depressed with nothing doing, and quotations, as a general rule, are quite unaltered. Bank of Bombays are an exception, being ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 671½. Press Companies are all unchanged, and in Land Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba, while in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares the only alteration is a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental.

COTTON is dull in the extreme and we have not heard of a single transaction for export. Nominally prices are unchanged, but sellers in most cases would be willing to accept a decline of Rs. 2 per candy to induce business. The arrivals here yesterday were 1,142 bales, making 1,688 bales for the two days. Nominal quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach ..............Rs. 239 per candy.
Good Omra .............. „ 230 „
F. G. F. do .............. „ 222 „
G. F. do .............. „ 220 „
Good Dhollera .............. „ 229 „
F. G. F. do .............. „ 222 „
G. F. do .............. „ 215 „
G. F. Ginned Dharwar .............. „ 214 „
G. F. Compta .............. „ 206 „

SEEDS are very dull with next to nothing doing. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-2; Rapeseed at Rs. 7-2 per candy.

FREIGHTS are slow in the extreme. The s.s. Speke Hall is reported to have filled up for Liverpool at 15s., and there is now no steamer on the berth, 25s. being asked for the next vessel of the same line. The one sailing vessel on the Liverpool berth continues at 20s. for Cotton and 18s. 9d. for Seeds, but is making very few engagements. For other ports there is no change.

PIECE GOODS are stagnant in the extreme. From the Bazaar the offtake is and must continue small for some time, and stocks, therefore, will have a tendency to accumulate, but the favourable reports we continue to receive from up-country, promise well for an increased demand a couple of months hence.

COALS are very quiet and we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive. In the meantime there are few sellers of forward shipments as freights outwards rule high, 28s. being now quoted by sail from the Tyne, while Coal is in some instances dearer to buy at the pit mouth.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 128 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 720 |
| Bank of Bombay | 50,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 671½ |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 650 |
| National Bank of India | 37,320 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 112 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 p.s. | 800 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 125 do | 970 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 52 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 470 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 60 p.s. | 445 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 350 | all | 14 do | 60 |
| Broach Cotton Co | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 50 |
| Carwar Co | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 50 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | all | 50 do | 475 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 15 do | 150 |
| East India Press Co. | 382 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 895 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,950 | 50 do | 875 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 475 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 1,125 | 400 | all | 30 do | 197½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | .. | 1,500 | 250 do | 165 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 400 | all | 25 do | 300 |
| Scind Press Co | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 455 |
| Scind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 1,200 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 250 | all | 12 p.ct | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 p.s. | 500 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | — | nominal. |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 3,250 | 415 | all | 25 p. s. | nominal. |
| Alfred Manufacturing Co. | 1,000 | 500 | all | 45 p. s. | 400 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 30 p. s. | 1,250 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 80,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 p. ct | 60 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 40 p.s. | 800 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 85 p.s.* | 650 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | 15 p.s* | 9 |
| [illegible] Mills | 1,800 | 150 | all | 10 p.c* | nominal |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s* | nominal |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 500 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | all | 30 p. s. | 560 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 p.s* | 210 |
| Empress S. and W. Co. | 700 | 500 | all | — | 365 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 3,750 | 500 | all | 40 p.s* | nominal |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s* | 765 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s. | 765 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 475 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s* | 550 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 860 |
| [illegible] S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 480 |
| Madras Spinning | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 100 |
| [illegible] U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s* | 1,150 |
| [illegible]chester & Bombay W. Co. | 80,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 10 |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 1,800 | 500 | all | 25 p.s* | nominal |
| [illegible]ockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 40 p.s* | 1,035 |
| [illegible]rjee Spinning | 1,045 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s* | 900 |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 150 |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 950 | 1,000 | all | 30 p. | 650 |
| [illegible] Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | do. |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | 10 p.* | do. |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 25 p.s* | 565 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | 75 | 70 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 450 |
| [illegible] Spinning | 560 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s. | 550 |
| [illegible] | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.s. | 120 |
| [illegible] S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s. | 675 |
| [illegible] Mills | 520 | 1,000 | all | 15 p.s. | 475 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | 4,000 | 2,500 | 1,500 | 225 p.s | 1,960 |
| [illegible] | 160 | 10,000 | 2,000 | [illegible] | 2,750 |
| [illegible] | 60,000 | 50 | all | 7½ p.ct | 58 |
| [illegible] | 1300 | [illegible] | 100 | [illegible] | 120 |
| [illegible] | 600 | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 375 |
| [illegible] | 800 | 300 | 300 | 30 p.s. | 465 |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | 200 | 100 | 7½ p.ct | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | 1,000 | [illegible] | all | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 8,000 | 1,000 | 75 p. s. | 1,025 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 500 | 100 | 10 p.ct | 100 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 500 | 45 | 62½ p.s. | 650 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 200 | all | [illegible] p.ct | 15 |

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
## AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE MONA, 1,045 tons, Captain M. Evans, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

THE BARQUE BRIDGETOWN, 358 tons, Captain E. W. Crisp, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, 1,539 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Rangoon, 13th June, with a cargo of 18,792 bags rice, 1,025 bags gram, and 3,090 bales gunnies.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHANDA, 1,304 tons, Captain C. H. Day, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers. The same Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Steuart, sailed on the same day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

### PASSENGERS PER S. S. FLAMINGO.

THE s. s. FLAMINGO, 1,209 tons, Captain W. Ferguson, sailed on Saturday last for London via Havre, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Mr W H Aslee, Major Parkeson and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Jarvis, Mr H Eskrigge, Mr A Lowingard, Mr R A G Kinloch, Mrs Wilson, and Miss Compton, and 2 deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL.

| June. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Ellora (s) .............. | Seaward ..... | Rangoon, June 13. |

### DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destinations. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | Chanda (s) ..............<br>Akola (s) ..............<br>Flamingo (s) ..............<br>Speke Hall (s) .............. | Day ..........<br>Steuart ..........<br>Ferguson ..........<br>Brand .......... | Coast and Calcutta.<br>Kurrachee.<br>London via Havre.<br>Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Barque Mona, Evans, to Bassein.
Barque Bridgetown, Crisp, to Mauritius.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
24 Commilla (s) ..........Hart ..........Akyab, June 22.
Euphrates (s) ..........Russell ..........Singapore, June 6.
Savoir Faire ..........Health ..........London, May 8.
25 Shahzada (s) ..........Burleigh ..........Rangoon, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June 24th.—Ship Galatea.
June 25.—Steamer Ooryia.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per s s Hindostan which sailed from Calcutta, on the 26th June :—For Madras—Mr F Cooley, Mr J A Price, and Mr S M Price. For Galle—Mr E D Agnew. For Aden—Captain J Taylor. For Venice—Mr A Williamson. For Southampton—Mr A A Apcar, Mrs J Taylor and child, Master Tweedie, Mr J Lewis and child, Mr B White.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Orion, Capt. C C Smerdon, which sailed from Calcutta on the 26th instant for London via Suez :—Mrs A Anley and child, Mrs Avery, Mr and Mrs J Calvert and family, Mrs B Halifax and family, Miss Hill, Mr Ryde, and Mr W M Smith.

### MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

June.
26 D. of Lancaster (s). .......... London.
Manora (s) .......... .......... London.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—5 hogsheads porter, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Clan Lamont s—2,000 bundles iron sheets, A K S Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle s—15 hogsheads beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Eagle—55 cases slate pencil, The Agra Bank.
Travancore s—3 cases printed Books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 82 boxes bar silver, [illegible], The Bank of Bombay; 1 case hams, 2 cases bacon, and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co; 8 cases black cochineal, Jeverchund Goomanchund.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bags French chalk, P Hormusjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Achille s—5 cases glassware, Khakeebhoy Padumsey.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—8 cases Chablis and 5 cases claret, Manuckjee Jamsetjee.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushnajee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Ellen Bates—70 bales rags, and 25 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—250 cwts myrabollams, 38 cwts ginger, and 17 cwts sticklac, Poonja Jewraz; 22 casks cocoanut oil, Ludha Madhenjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Euphrates s—160 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 90 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 cwts B horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—1 cwt E teeth, Tyebjee and Co; 150 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 137 bales cotton A C Dady and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—[illegible] cwts cassia, [illegible] and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—11 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Clan Alpine s—54 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 115 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias.

### VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1299 Euphrates (s), Mitchell—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR BANCOCK.

450 Fortune, Petterson—R. Stuart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1248 Callirhoe, Leslie—E Bates and Co.
915 Formosa, Hayland—The Captain.
1072 James Livesay, Smith—Edward, Bates & Co.
1046 Maharajah (s), Hore—W. and A. Graham & Co.
269 Osprey, Hughes—B. R. Pestonjee.

FOR MAURITIUS.

207 Admiral-de-Ruyter, Brower.

FOR MOULMEIN.

875 Hougoumont, Singer—W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—Mails, 7th August.
1315 Clan Alpine (s), Harley—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR NAPLES, GENOA, &c.

2418 Singapore (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR VENICE.

1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails, (1st August).
1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—Mails, 4th July.

NOT FIXED.

297 Adela, Mathesan—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1216 Ben Rhydding, M-ljill—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1387 Cathcart, Crawford—N Manockjee.
894 Childers, McFee—The Captain.
1356 Clan Lamont (s), Rule—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1241 Edwin (s), Young—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
902 Khimjee Oodhowjee, Row—Edward Bates and Co.
767 Koina (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.
1430 Lucile, Scott—The Captain.
1668 McAllun More, Smith—The Captain.
1163 Monmouthshire, Potter—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1437 Œnone, Clements—The Captain.
1288 Peruvian Congress, Power—The Captain.
1330 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.
1420 Traveller, Harding—The Captain.
1696 Trafalgar, Johnston—The Captain.
1193 Thunderbolt, Parsons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1080 Vixen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
498 Volkyrien, Ramsdale—Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s), Bishop.
985 Czarwitch, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Powell.
581 Kwangton (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
1138 Patrick Steuart (s), Stiffe—(I. G. S).
1007 Tenasserim (s), Street.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 26.

Rogers, Captain, 3rd Hussars, from leave.
Smith, Major, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

JUNE 28.

Cherry, Major, 4th Light Cavalry, on duty, from Peshawar.
McMath, Captain, 66th Regt, on duty, from Deolalee.
Moley, Surg. on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 28.

Rogers, Captain, 3rd Hussars, from leave, to Mhow.
Forbes, Lieut-Genl, Staff, from leave, to Mhow.
Cooke-Collis, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

## BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 25.)

Mr Risley, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed special leave for a period of six months.

Mr Verner, Officiating Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan.

Major Money, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigoree, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Major Power, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is re-appointed to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Captain Lillingston, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr Waller, Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, is re-appointed to act, in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Captain Garbett, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Singhboom, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners.

Mr Jones, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

Surgeon Cunning is appointed to be a member of the Committee of Management for the Zoological Gardens at Alipore.

Mr Tweedie, Additional Judge of the Rajshahye Division, is appointed to be Civil and Sessions Judge of the districts of Pubna and Bogra, with headquarters at Pubna.

Mr Gordon is appointed to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of the districts of Pubna and Bogra.

Mr Slack, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kalimpoong, Darjeeling, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshahye.

Mr Palmer, District and Sessions Judge of Purneah, is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr Price, Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Madnapore.

Mr Forbes, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Dacca.

Mr Metcalfe is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Patna.

Mr Cochran, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is appointed to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Mr Kisch is re-appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr A W Scanlan, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, five months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

The services of Mr Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, Singhbhoom, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr [illegible], Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tirhoot, is allowed special leave for four months.

Mr Mackenzie, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Tirhoot.

Surgeon Major French, Health Officer, Port of Calcutta, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Patna and Superintendent of the Temple Medical School.

Dr Lynch, Superintendent of the Alipore and Russa Jails, is appointed to act as Health Officer for the Port of Calcutta.

Dr Clark is appointed to act as Medical Officer in charge of the Northern Bengal State Railway.

Major Beadon, Superintendent of the Central and European Jails, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Alipore and Russa Jails.

Mr Larymore, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central and European Jails, Hazareebagh.

Mr A'Court Beadon is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Central Jail, Midnapore.

Mr J D Maclean is re-appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Public Works Department—Mr Roberts, Executive Engineer, is posted to the Northern Circle on special duty.

Major Heywood, R E, Superintendent Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr Vertannes, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the South Western Circle.

## ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, June 24.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment and transfer of medical officers :—28th N I—Surgeon Brereton to the medical charge of the regiment.

35th N I—Surgeon Major Lyons transferred from the 28th N I.

Lieut Col and Brevet Col W Stirling, R A, is directed to proceed from Peiwar to England, and join the 3rd Brigade into which he has been promoted.

Major Chalmers, Unattached, on being relieved of the charge of the depot 23rd Pioneers, Amritsar, is posted to general duty at Dalhousie and Bakloh.

Captain W W Hammond, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to Gibraltar to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars—Lieut the Hon R Leigh, to England, for fifteen months.

Royal Artillery—Captain and Adjutant S Gardiner, (Meerut Division,) to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Lieut J W Thurburn, (Assistant Field Engineer, 2nd Division Peshawar Valley Field Force,) from the 1st June to the 15th October, to Murree.

68th Foot—Captain W A Kay, to England, for six months.

72nd Highlanders—Captain T S Gildea, to England, from the 1st August to the 1st November 1879, to take up the appointment of Captain Instructor at the School of Musketry, Hythe.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th June 1879.

1 No 694 Vol P Sheshadri proceeding to Poona, is permitted to take his arms and accoutrements with him and is temporarily attached to G Company at that station.

2 No 234 Vol H Closson is granted 2 months' leave of absence from the 27th June 1879.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

## CALENDAR FOR JUNE & JULY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..................4th, 2h. 29·0m. a.m.

| Date. | Remarks. | Sun rises. A.M. | Sun sets. P.M. | High Water. | Low Water. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| June. Mon. 30 | .... | 5 27 | 6 39 | 8 17 m<br>7 45 a | 1 10 m<br>2 9 a |
| July. Tues. 1 | English Mail expected | 5 28 | 6 39 | 9 22 m<br>8 47 a | 2 24 m<br>3 14 a |
| Wed. 2 | ...... | 5 28 | 6 39 | 10 17 m<br>9 50 a | 3 21 m<br>4 14 a |
| Th. 3 | ...... | 5 28 | 6 39 | 11 5 m<br>10 46 a | 4 15 m<br>5 7 a |
| Fri. 4 | ...... | 5 28 | 6 39 | 11 50 m<br>11 38 a | 5 6 m<br>5 55 a |
| Sat. 5 | ...... | 5 29 | 6 39 | 0 30 a<br>...... | 5 53 m<br>6 38 a |
| Sun. 6 | 4th Sunday after Trinity | 5 29 | 6 39 | 0 27 m<br>1 9 a | 6 38 m<br>7 20 a |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CHALK—June 28th, at Malabar Hill, Catherine Austin, the infant daughter of Frank Chalk, Solicitor, aged 27 days.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHARLES—June 22nd, at Gulzarbagh, Bankipur, the wife of T. G. Charles, Bengal Police, of a daughter.

EDGCUMBE—June [illegible], at Thayetmyo, Burmah, the wife of Pierce Edgcumbe, Esq., Captain, H. M.'s 44th East Essex Regiment, of a son.

LANGTON—June 10th, at Dharmsala, the wife of H. P. [illegible] Langton, Lieutenant, H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders, of a son.

PETRIE-HAY—June 23rd, at Hoonsoor, the wife of W. F. Petrie-Hay, of a son.

WYNYARD—June 9th, at Thayetmyo, British Burmah, the wife of Captain Montagu Wynyard, Adjutant, 44th East Essex Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LEGAT—DAVIS—June 25th, at Saint Andrew's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev W. F. Archibald, Thomas Legat, to Mare Jane Elizabeth Davis, eldest surviving daughter of the late Corporal W. Davis, 5th Bde. R. A.

LAZARUS—DANIELL—June 23rd, at Saint John's Church, Mount, by the Rev. H. Pigot James, Haslar Samuel, second son of Mr. J. S. Lazarus, of Bangalore, to Elizabeth Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Mr. M. Daniell, D. P. W.

MAIDEN—KOHLHOFF—April 16th, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Johnson, John William Maiden, eldest son of the late Captain J. W. Maiden, Master Attendant of Cochin, to Sarah Sophia, only daughter of Mr. D. F. Kohlhoff, of Tanjore.

MOORE—DAVEY—June 25th, at Saint Mary's Church, Fort St George, Edwin Moore, His Grace the Governor's Band, to Sarah Ann Davey, daughter of Richard Davey, Quarter Master Serjeant, His Grace the Governor's Body Guard.

DEATHS.

STABLES—June 20, at Palghat, of pneumonia, Mr. W. H. Stables, of Nellicolla Estate, Nelliampathy Hills, aged 36.

TAYLOR—June 23rd, at Binfield, Deyrah, John Lewis Taylor, Major-General, Retired List, Bengal Army, aged 72 years and 10 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1879.

ANOTHER of India's veteran statesman has passed away. Of recent years—or at least until the commencement of the war with Afghanistan induced him to put forth his protests, Lord Lawrence had come but seldom before public attention, and for long continued to rest quietly in his well-earned retirement. A reference to the short sketch of his career given elsewhere will, however, serve to remind us that the name of the statesman who has just passed away must, for all time to come, be indissolubly connected with some of the most stirring events in Indian history. The settlement of the Punjab, when that province was finally taken over by the Indian Government, and its pacification during the severe trial and dark days of the Mutiny, were services to the State alone sufficient to stamp John Lawrence as one of the foremost of the many administrators which India has owed to England. His earnest protestations of last year against the prosecution of the Afghan war now finished will be remembered. Lord Lawrence was the first to inaugurate that policy of "masterly inactivity" with regard to frontier matters which has recently so much fallen into disrepute. Whether he was right or wrong in so protesting against a renewal of active interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, remains yet to be seen. But at all events he showed an earnestness and a consistency in his opinions, not often displayed by the leading statesmen of the present time. However much we may be disinclined to agree with these opinions, which were so fervently expressed by him a few months ago, let us at all events do them the justice of admitting that among those who accompanied the armies invading Afghanistan, and who had the opportunity of seeing that country for themselves, are many who have been converted to his views and who now openly state that Lawrence was not far wrong in thinking that "the Indus is India's "true frontier, and that to advance into the "sterile and inhospitable wastes beyond is a "mistake." We refer our readers for particulars regarding this distinguished statesman's career to the biographical sketch above referred to, and which will be found in this morning's supplement.

WITHOUT again repeating the arguments brought forward at the recent public meeting held in Bombay to protest against the Western Rajputana Railway being constructed upon the narrow gauge, it has occurred to us that there is one point upon which sufficient stress has not been laid, indeed, we do not think it has as yet been referred to at all. As we on a former occasion remarked, those who support Government in the determination it has made regarding this railway, have brought down their arguments to this one supposed consideration—that the metre gauge is cheaper than the broad. To quote Lord Cranbrook's despatch :—"I confirm "your decision the more readily, as, among other "recommendations, it will have that of effect-"ing an immediate saving of twelve lacs." Now, let us accept that statement, and grant, that to begin with, that sum of money will be saved. The estimated cost of the narrow gauge line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere—a distance of 298 miles—was, we know, Rs. 1,84,00,000 : that is to say, Rs. 61,745 per mile. At the same rate the 83 miles of railway between Ahmedabad and Phalanpur will cost Rs. 51,24,835. Taking the receipts for the year 1877—the last complete year and the best up to date—we find the Rajputana line earned Rs. 26,96,687, or about Rs. 6,810 per open mile on 396 miles; and, calculating the receipts of the new line on this basis, we arrive at Rs. 5,65,230 as the probable annual receipts. Of that sum the working expenses will absorb 68 per cent., or Rs. 3,84,356—that being the rate at which the Rajputana line was worked in the year under notice. We have thus Rs. 1,80,874 available as dividend on the capital cost as above of Rs. 51,24,835, being equal to 3·53 per cent. per annum. To build the line on the broad guage, according to Lord Cranbrook, would cost twelve lacs in excess of the above sum of Rs. 51,24,835—that is, Rs. 63,24,835. Taking the receipts for traffic, as above estimated, at Rs. 5,65,230, and deducting 50 per cent. for working expenses—which is more than the average of existing broad gauge lines—we shall have available for dividend Rs. 2,82,615; or at the rate of 4·47 per cent. against the 3·53 per cent. that has been shown will only be earned by the narrow.

Can anything be more conclusive than these figures? They are simply unanswerable, based as they are, not on estimates, but on facts; and they completely dispose of the last shred of advantage claimed in favour of narrow gauge lines, that they are cheaper. It may now be definitely affirmed that they are not cheaper. Why, assuming even that the saving of twelve lacs in the first cost is sufficient to outweigh all other considerations, and that to attain that end Government is willing to accept a return of only 3·53 per cent. on the capital invested, it has only to build the line on the broad gauge, and the excess in earnings over the 3½ per cent. required will, in sixteen years, refund to them the miserable twelve lacs they wish to save. At the end of that time the line would stand as having cost Rs. 51,24,835, but it would be earning a dividend of 5·51 per cent. per annum instead of 3½ per cent. On these grounds alone, without at all taking into account the other questions which already have been proved and demonstrated "up to the hilt," that a broad gauge line will afford far greater facilities for working the traffic, and for carrying it at a less cost to the public, the figures given above are sufficient of themselves to justify us in asserting that if Government persists in its present intention, it will do so at a scandalous, culpable, and wilful waste of the public money. We commend this view of the matter to Lord Lytton, who is surely concerned that during his lease of power, so reprehensible a piece of jobbery shall not be perpetrated.

CARLYLE's saying that the world is composed of some millions of men, mostly fools, would seem to be accepted by the military authorities as gospel truth. At present all the other officers of the army can only play the part of star-dust to the half dozen suns and moons which illuminate the military sky; nor is it easy to predict what the military system itself will come to when it can only revolve round Sir Garnet Wolseley and his planets. It would be amusing if it was not pathetic to read, as we now read every day, announcements of England's complete dependence on the talents of four or five officers. For instance, we are told that Sir Garnet Wolseley applied for the services of Colonel Colley and Colonel Baker to carry with him to Africa, but that he was told he could *only have one of them*. Good men, at all events good colonels, are apparently so scarce in the army that only *one* from India could be spared. And yet India supports a perfect army of colonels, who, for anything that is known to the contrary, might prove as useful to Sir Garnet as his own two bright particular stars of the East. It is generally supposed that the opportunity in the army makes the man, and all Sir Garnet Wolseley's friends have enjoyed that opportunity. The hero-worship which is fashionable now, however, disputes the accuracy of the old truism, and indeed would seem to argue the reverse, for nowadays it would appear the man makes the opportunity. Certainly, this is what Sir Garnet Wolseley and his school have been doing most persistently. They have kept themselves well in front of the public—Sir Garnet, when no other opportunity was forthcoming, by writing a book—and they have had their reward. They are heroes in the eyes of the British world, and several steps above the level of ordinary military humanity. When—so the report goes—Sir Garnet Wolseley was told that he could only have one of his loves at Lord Lytton's Court, he did, what he always does, spoke highly of them both. It is reported of him that he mused as if they were both so super-excellent that it was difficult to make a choice, but as Colonel Colley had previous African experience, the lot must fairly fall to him. Sir Garnet's choice would make a fine subject for an allegorical historical picture of the times. Something like it has been painted before from a scene in the Beggars' Opera, where Macheath sings, "How happy could I be with either"; but Sir Garnet's dilemma is not that of the too susceptible brigand—he wants *both* his dear charmers away. That Lord Lytton should be in a similar fix to Sir Garnet is of course very surprising. There is but one Colonel Burne, and the Viceroy—so the story runs—has besought this only man capable of performing the duties of a secretary to come at once to his rescue. If Colonel Burne does not come, the chronicler goes on solemnly to say, "it will be a bad thing for India." And yet, incredible fact, India and England managed to get on, somehow or other, before there were Wolseleys, or Colleys, or Burnes in the world. Perhaps the brilliant officers spoken of are part of the phenomena of our high-pressure civilisation. The old days, at all events, never saw anything like them. Not that there were no brilliant officers in the Peninsular or Crimean wars, but because the opportunity never occurred to pose so effectively before the footlights. And to continue a theatrical metaphor, it is well known that in the world behind the scenes there may be great actors, if they were only discovered, among the supernumeraries, although none of the audience ever thinks of them. The attention of the spectators is rivetted on the principal figures,—the actors whose names are on the men's backs and on the boardings; the men whose talents are verified by the seal of public opinion. Sometimes the supers get their chance, and then Keans and Robsons emerge from obscurity to the astonishment of those Ellistons who are holding the stage by sheer force of audacity: but these occasions are rare, and the stage, like the other professions of life, has no regulated method of making a selection of the fittest, while, at least, the fittest are as yet unknown to fame.

We by no means dispute the abilities of the officers of Sir Garnet Wolseley's school, or the ability of Sir Garnet himself. We would only protest against the favourite but utterly ridiculous theory that there are no other capable officers in the army—men to stop a gap or act on an emergency—except the half dozen or so of popular favourites. In this connection may be quoted a paragraph which has been going the round of the papers, to the effect that certain staff officers of high rank in Africa, and at one time prime favourites of the hero-worshippers, are making the worst of their duties by quarrelling and refusing to be on speaking terms with each other. We do not vouch for the truth of the story, but it has had as wide a circulation as the others, and in the matter we are dealing with fancy plays quite as important a part as fact. It is what the public believe, not what they *ought* to believe, which is in question; and the paragraphs which now circulate afford ample proof to show that in the eyes of the public there are now only about half a dozen officers in the army really capable of performing duties, which almost every one of them, ought to be able to perform if they are at all worthy of their position and their pay.

The injustice which sometimes falls to the lot of even the favourites themselves is a reason, too, for protesting against this idolatry of the day. Where are those idols of a bygone day—Lord Chelmsford and Sir Bartle Frere now? We remember to have heard the one spoken of as perhaps the only man in the army who was really fitted for a responsible command, and of the other it has frequently been said that he was "a born administrator." The fall neither of Lord Chelmsford or Sir Bartle Frere would have been so hard had they not been improperly elevated so high. In the obsequious cant current they were told they were "the only men England had for certain duties,"—a piece of claptrap which has played England false so often that it is really wonderful it can last. If Sir Garnet Wolseley and his stars should, which heaven forbid! prove unfortunate at the Cape, it is easy to imagine how his present injudicious admirers will turn round and rend him, arguing even as we are now doing, as to the indiscretion of making a kind of Liebig's *Extractum Carnis* from the British army. How they would quote such proverbs as "there is as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it" in the evil days, and fasten the blame of their hero-worship on some one else!

Lastly, hero-worship exercises a most pernicious influence on the army itself. It has the effect of keeping all but a few prominent characters completely in the shade, and of course of leaving the country in the lurch when a prominent character is not available. Sir Garnet and his school are not to be blamed for making the most of their opportunities, but they are somewhat dearly purchased at their price, for that price is *practically* their monopoly of everything that is going, not excluding whatever talents the British army may possess.

## THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE COMPANY AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

(BY A LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 6.

THE long talked of and eagerly anticipated appearance of the renowned company of the Comédie Francaise at the Gaiety Theatre is as triumphant a success as the most ardent Gallo-maniac could desire. The house has been filled to the brim every night with audiences composed in part of the upper classes of English society with a large proportion of the artistic and professional orders, a considerable number of the great French colony and representatives of that numerous host of mysterious cosmopolitans peculiar to this vast, separate nation of London who seem to speak with equal freedom all European languages. But the bulk of the audience is English. And this is as it should be. The newspapers have dwelt at length on the history, traditions, official position and peculiar excellence of the National Theatre of France, and the public is glad of an opportunity of studying a phase of art, which, though finding expression in a foreign tongue, is universally conceded to be the best of its kind.

Superfine criticism has of late been hard on the English stage, while the easy-going popular kind has dealt out indiscriminate commendation; liable, like some other phases of London journalism, to an imputation which might be mildly described as commercial bias. But while it is true that we have no play-writer who passes mediocrity, and only too true that our stage faithfully reflects the mental texture of the great bulk of its supporters, it is but justice to say that there are one or two theatres where cultivated persons may find respectable entertainment. And we may hope that the English actor, always remarkable for originality and power, and worthy to rank, so far as genius and faculty go, with the best artists of the foreign stage, is learning the value of repose and concentration, the importance of propriety of manner; how to respect his author, and to sink his individuality for the sake of the general effect of the work on which he is engaged, avoiding eccentricity, trick, and self-assertion. If he has not regarded these points as, in truth they are the first essentials of sound histrionic art, it is because the public has not demanded their observance. Thanks to puritanism, which still holds our minds in a tighter grip than we like to confess, the stage is not yet fully appreciated amongst us, and its capacity of illustrating modern social ideas is almost entirely undeveloped. The "star" system, a kind of trade-trick in which the English manager, unsupported by any Government subsidy, finds his profit, also counts for something in our theatrical imperfections. In the most elementary comparison between the French and British stages, national characteristics and temper should, however, take the first place. In spite of the efforts of a small school of reformers whose influence is yet but slight, and of whom Mr. Matthew Arnold may be taken as a type, the English mind is curiously rebellious against authority, organisation, and system in all that concerns the highest expressions of literature and art. Mr. Arnold still sighs in vain for a Della Cruscan Academy of belles-lettres; the Royal Academy of arts confines itself to keeping a drawing school and taking the gate-money of a popular show; while, as I hinted last week in writing of Vereschagine, its laurelled fogies feebly resist the real progress made by outsiders. Our scientific students snatch from stray lectures or grind at the crammer's mill the knowledge that the best professors in France freely offer in such schools as the Polytechnique, while nobody knows where our actors pick up their business, and no standard theatre supported by national funds shows the high-water mark of the dramatic current of the time. But it is not merely a stupid and complacent patriotism that leads the Englishman to the conclusion that, although we gain our ends by irregular and chaotic means, we somehow do manage to gain them. And I think it will be found that it is only fanatics for symmetry and order who would run the risk of restraining the dash and vivacity of the English artist by the wholesale importation of the severe canons and laborious training of the French Conservatoire. We also have a theatrical tradition, though it would be hard to assign to it a local habitation, seeing that our theatres, being exclusively private speculations, wax and wane intermittently, nor can we trace for it a direct succession from such a master as Molière. In our theatric annals, as in other branches of our history, we read the triumphs of original, unaided, and sometimes eccentric genius, rather than the steady progress of a cohesive national school.

I fear I may appear to be dwelling at unnecessary length on mere preliminary comparisons which also may seem unfair to the Briton. I am not sure that to reproduce the impressions produced by involuntary comparison with the familiar may not be the best way of describing the foreign for those at a distance. It were easy to say that the poetical prologue declaimed on Monday night by M. Got was a superb piece of elocution; that Molière's *Misanthrope* was a fine example of the old-fashioned, beautifully spoken, formally arranged, and long-winded comedy in verse that no English audience would ever stand at any price; that Sara Bernhardt was fine, though somewhat forced in the act from *Phedre*; and so on, but this would convey but a vague impression to readers in Bombay. It is in its wider sense as a lesson in art that the presence of the French company is remarkable. The literature of their stage is interesting to us as the preserve where that genial poacher, the British dramatist, fills his bags. If the acting is more careful and discriminating than ours, the plays are at once more daring and artistic. An average English audience has not the patience or the intelligence to sit through long conversations, in which there are no startling "points," but only subtle turns of thought and expression. It is merely the bitter truth to say it prefers the man with the red wig and the large patch on the back of his trousers. All it cares for is that it shall be made to laugh and not to blush; for we are nothing if not proper. The moralists of the day say the close study of French novels by the upper classes is breaking down our English prudery. I am not a moralist of the day and hesitate to offer an opinion on so delicate a matter. But I suppose it will be long before we call a spade by its name as freely as is the custom across the Channel. Nor is it likely that an English dramatist will soon take in hand so thorny a question as that involved in *Le fils naturel* of M. A. Dumas fils, who, whatever other people may think of his work, proclaims himself a writer of a severe moral purpose. I confess I find the modern plays of the company's *repertoire* more interesting than the reproductions of Molière and the greater poets of France. Many years ago I saw a rhymed translation of the *Tartuffe* produced at the Adelphi in careful imitation of the classic French manner, and my general impression that classic productions are mostly tedious has never since been greatly moved, though, happening to be in England eight years since I saw this company play the same piece in the original French. The free and varied motion of Shakspeare's lines makes the delivery of one of his plays by a good speaker quite delightful, even when there are no accessories; but the monotonous cæsura of Molière and the pompous pace of Racine and Corneille will, I fancy, always remain *caviare* to the general English. Many of us, I am afraid, [illegible] so far as to deny poetical power of any kind to Racine, as others deny it to Pope—both opinions being mistaken. But very few poets may be very dull. I grieve to confess myself capable of going to sleep over Congreve's *Mourning Bride*, Addison's *Cato*, or Otway's *Venice Preserved*. Partly, doubtless, because of their cadenced sing-song, but chiefly, I suspect, from the remoteness of their subjects from the kind of life in which I am most interested. All that can be done for fossil classic comedy is done by the company at the Gaiety. The actors are ranged in their places as formally as the mechanically drilled chorus singers at the Opera; the action is studiously quiet and restrained; and the long speeches are delivered with exquisite care and a certain purism of accent and expression, for the Française is the accepted model of French pronunciation and the pattern on which all public speakers form their style. It is superb in many ways, but it can hardly be called amusing. With all its subtlety and finish, and with its occasional outbursts of passion, it is almost as distant in tone from daily life as the mystery plays of the middle ages. It was natural that the youthful Victor Hugo in such plays as *Ruy Blas* and *Hernani* should fiercely attack this elegant conventionality. They say—but I do not know if it is true—that the Comédie accepted his *Hernani* merely to show the public how grievously a writer might lose himself in neglecting classic traditions. But the warning example turned out a triumph. It is certain at least that the Society has proved itself capable of presenting not only melodramatic but naturalistic forms of art as well as the more stately periods to which it was the natural heir.

With so varied an experience and so lofty an ideal, it has come to pass that to this company one may fairly apply the words of Polonius—"The best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, history, pastrol, pastrol-comical, historical-pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastrol, scene individable or poem unlimited. Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light."

Since Monday night we have had already proofs of this varied capacity. The men who were stately in the rich dresses of the old comedy were no less effective in the tail-coats of modern life. Coquelin was no less humorous as a country lawyer than as a selfish aristocrat, or as the foolish *Oronte* of Molière, and if Sara Bernhardt was terrible in the act from *Phedre*, she was strangely fascinating as Mrs. Clarkson in that intensely modern work of Dumas fils—*L'étrangère*. The public shows an inclination to make an idol of this gifted lady who as actress, author, painter, sculptor, and aëronaut has kept herself well before the world, and some of whose adventures are said to be writ large in contemporary French fiction. She is to be the *lionne* of some great houses this year; and you may meet countrywomen of hers who hint that she is not averse to "posing" in that character. Like Rachel, she is consumptive and she is accredited with some of that artist's intensity—but a nature of a wider range and a more subtle charm belongs to this slender woman of genius. As Mrs. Clarkson she represents a sort of Bohemienne, octoroon by birth, cosmopolitan by adventures, of the impossible, vindictive *panthère* type so dear to novelists and so amusing to read of. Unlike the *panthères* of society and the demi-monde, however, Mrs. Clarkson is purer than fresh snow, and was only troubled by a fierce passion for revenge on man generally for the degradation of her birth and for her having been sold as a slave by auction, till she meets a man of Joseph-like virtue for whom she conceives a tender regard. The long autobiographical speech in which she tells her story to a lady who is her successful rival for the affections of that most respectable young hero, is a marvel of expression, concentrated passion and music. I should be sorry to say rude things of the charming English ladies who adorn our stage, but if there is anything detestable on earth it is the dreadful, forced, and false voice in which so many of them recite their parts. A superfine lady of my acquaintance once suggested that it was "because they are perhaps not quite ladies, in the conventional sense, you know." But amateurs of the upper classes frequently have the same fault. The true secret is they have not learned their business, which is the very difficult art of lending natural inflection and tone to sentences delivered in a higher pitch and with a clearer enunciation than is usual in daily life. This is the merely elementary part, but that there is a world of musical possibilities in feminine speech, Sara Bernhardt, Madame Favart, and Madame Brohan show. The voice of Mdlle. Croizette is of a heavier *timbre* than these, and not nearly so sweet, but it is always natural. Not only are the voices of these ladies true and exquisitely modulated, but they *listen* to the person addressing them, which our English actress seldom dreams of doing; they never make eyes at the boxes, they know how to seat themselves and when they give their hands to lover, husband, or friend, it is with a real, earnest grip; when they embrace it is with their whole soul, and they know how to kiss with passion and decorum at once. The bouncing, bobbing young person of our stage, whose eyes are wandering everywhere as she mechanically repeats her part at the right moments, whose manners are restless, whose voice is loud, flat, and monotonous, is frequently tyrannously pretty, and so long as she photographs well we don't seem to care that she can neither walk, sit, rise, or talk like a lady.

As a study of feminine acting, tender and passionate, passing rapidly through various emotions, but always exquisitely womanly, changing in tone and manner as swiftly as the life, and culminating in a storm of passion, nothing could be better than Madame Favart as Clara Vignot in the prologue act of *Le fils naturel*. One would not, perhaps, choose as a situation to present to an English audience, the mother of an illegitimate child, charming and agreeable in a quite simple and domestic fashion, expecting a visit from its father; but if such a woman may exist, if it is possible for a man to be coldly egoistic and selfish, if it was ever seen in nature that a woman hungering for affection and recognition was reluctant to discern the failure of her hopes and slow to believe that a thousand promises were but one lie, and that she was about to be abandoned—if this situation, quite beyond the ken of good society may be admitted, then Madame Favart realised so intensely and truly the hopes and fears, the love and anguish of that poor woman, offering in vain all she knew of tender and endearing that one's heart ached for her. And Madame Favart made her *début* in 1848!

But I must hasten to a conclusion. There can be but little doubt that the visit of the company will be of service to dramatic art in England, which already owes so much to France. If some of our managers would copy their plan of abolishing their noisy, head-ache producing orchestras, it would be well. Our ladies will certainly copy their costumes, and our dramatic authors, like giants refreshed, will plunge again into French translation. Voltaire wrote *Zaire* to show how Shakspeare should have written Othello. Nowadays the voluminous Mr. Bernand writes "Boulogne" to show the *Variétés* people how Madame Judic could have retained the salt flavour of *Niniche* and yet have been proper and virtuous. This is quite charming, and deserves the medal of the Pure Literature Society. It is to be regretted the French do not study such refinements; they prefer honesty and art to propriety of appearance and purity of phrase, and they do not, as is our pride, regard the young ladies' governess as the ultimate authority in literature.

JAEL KAYE.

## THE HIGH COURT ENSIGN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from your list of cases to be tried at the Sessions commencing to-day that no prisoner can possibly receive capital punishment.

But I think that some one ought to be hung this Sessions, if only the man guilty of the *flagitious* conduct of hoisting (as it was this morning) the High Court Ensign upside down, or the provider of such a miserable little ensign as it is, even if right side up! Hang the Prothonotary or any one else in *flagrante delicto*.

Bombay, June 27. C. H. B.

## THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think it is time that the shareholders in the above Company should have a statement of the liquidation. I do not expect anything myself, and probably other shareholders are not more sanguine; but the common practice here of allowing companies to go into liquidation without any inquiry being made afterwards is thoroughly bad. I want to know the remuneration the liquidators have had, if any? I believe one of them has gone to Australia: who was appointed in his place? Where is the other liquidator? When will the accounts be placed before the shareholders?

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.

## ASCOT RACES, 1879.

ASCOT STAKES.
Lord Rosebery's Ridotto

HUNT CUP.
Lord Calthorpe's Mandarin

THE GOLD CUP.
Mr. Gretton's Isonomy .............. 1
Count Lagrange's Insulaire .............. 2
Lord Rosebery's Touchet .............. 3

THE ALEXANDRA PLATE.
About three miles.
Count Lagrange's Insulaire .............. 1
Mr. Ba[illegible]'s Castlereagh .............. 2
Prince Soltikoff's [illegible] .............. 3
—The [illegible]sian.

## BOMBAY.

THE [illegible] CEREMONY.—We are asked to state that the refreshment arrangements at Thursday's ceremony were under the charge of Mr. Perry, steward of the Esplanade Hotel.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday 21st June was 49 feet and 6 tenths; total rainfall up to date 16 inches and 28 cents. In the corresponding week last year, it was 44 feet and 9 tenths; total rainfall up to date 10 inches and 6 cents.

STEADY rain continued on Thursday night and Friday at Poona. Everything has been thoroughly washed, and vegetation is springing up with great rapidity all about. The change which a few days have wrought is astonishing.

AN INCORRIGIBLE DRUNKARD.—Solomon Abraham, a Jew, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 20, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for being drunk and disorderly in a public place.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Meya Gondajee, a hack buggy driver, was on Saturday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb, for driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injury to the carriage of Essoo [illegible].

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—A Hindu, named Babajee Muddoo, was on Saturday last fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb for exporting spirituous liquors from one place to another without a license or permit from the Collector of Bombay.

CRICKET.—We are requested to state that, owing to the weather being so unsettled at present, it has been deemed prudent to postpone the cricket match arranged for to-morrow between the 7th Fusiliers and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles until Tuesday, the 8th [illegible]

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Haines Road, on view of the body of Rampuread, a Purdasee, who died a few hours after he had been bitten on the little toe of the left foot by a snake in a rice field near Worli. A verdict was returned accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Walkeshwar on view of the body of Mulloo Narnak, a Municipal cart driver, who, whilst driving his cart on the Nepean Sea Road that morning, fell off and one of the wheels passed over his stomach, causing almost instantaneous death. A verdict, that he was accidentally run over was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last on view of the body of Ludda Jeevun, a servant in the employ of Muccadum Jetha Ludda. It appears that at about 3 p.m. on that day, while deceased was talking to a clerk in the office of Finlay, Muir and Co., he suddenly fell down and died immediately. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease."

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of this Society during the week ending 28th inst.; horses, 3 lame, 1 diseased hoof, 1 unfit for work; pony, 1 galled back; bullocks, 7 lame, 2 sore necks, 11 emaciated. Total of cases 29; total of fines, Rs. 48. Included in the above are Mr. Hajee Ebraham, a Khoja merchant, for torturing his horse; Mr. Ardeseer Shapurjee Panday for torturing 2 bullocks; and Mr. Syed Hussain for torturing a pony.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILLS COMPANY.—On Saturday, at the High Court, Mr. Sterling applied to Mr. Justice Green for an order to wind up the above Company. The reason for the application was that a doubt had arisen as to the legality of the notice convening the meeting of the 3rd inst., at which a resolution deciding to wind up the Company voluntarily was adopted, and it was considered advisable to prevent the possibility of the liquidation proving invalid by having the Company wound up under the order of the Court. His Lordship made the order asked for, nominated Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. M. R. de Quadros, the voluntary liquidators appointed at the meeting, to be provisional liquidators, and fixed next Saturday week for the appointment of official liquidators.

WE would draw the attention of our readers to a really admirable "School Atlas for Indian Schools" published by Messrs. Rose and Co., of the Musical Depot, Rampart Row, Bombay. As it is but right in such an atlas, India is very fully illustrated in it, each Presidency and chief division having a map to itself. For precision of contour and clearness of naming we have seldom seen the equals of these maps, and we trust the atlas will soon be as well known in our schools as it deserves to be.—*Bombay Educational Record*.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. H. PARSONS, SHIP THUNDERBOLT.

ON Saturday forenoon, about 11-30 o'clock, Captain George Henry Parsons, of the ship Thunderbolt, now lying in harbour, while seated on a chair in the billiard room of the English Hotel, was seized with a fit, and died within seventy-five minutes. His body was removed to the morgue at Camatheepoora, where an inquest was held by the Coroner, when the following evidence was adduced.

Mr. C. G Clift deposed.—I am chief officer of the ship Thunderbolt, and live on board. Deceased was commander of that ship. His age was 46 years. Deceased had been complaining of pain in the stomach for the last three weeks, and his sight had recently become bad. He continued to discharge his duties, however, and came on deck as usual. Dr. McCabe came on board the day before yesterday and prescribed for the captain. He went on shore about noon yesterday (Friday), but in the morning he told me that the doctor had advised him not to go on shore, and I also advised him not to go. He did not tell me why he wanted to go. He had nothing to drink that day that I am aware of. Deceased went down the ship's ladder into the boat without assistance. Deceased was not addicted to drink. I never saw him so much under the influence of liquor but that he could do his duty.

Mr. Alfred D. McCabe deposed.—I am a medical practitioner. The day before yesterday, about 9 a. m., I went on board the ship Thunderbolt when deceased complained to me of headache, pain in the right side, occasional difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and general prostration. On examination I found there was valvular disease of the heart. I prescribed for him, and I saw him again yesterday morning, when he said he was better, and expressed a wish to go on shore on business. I advised him not to go. At 12-30 p. m. to-day I received a message asking me to go to the English Hotel, and when I reached there found him dead. I was not surprised to hear that he had died suddenly.

Erucshaw Bazonjee deposed.—I am manager of the English Hotel. About 2 p. m. yesterday deceased came to my hotel with his dubash and took lodging there. He was sober. He took only one glass of porter at his dinner that evening. This morning he took a bottle of soda water about 10 o'clock, but before that he went away to Malabar Hill to see a doctor. About 11 a. m. deceased was sitting in the billiard room, and half an hour afterwards he was seized with a fit, dying in a few minutes. Deceased took no breakfast this morning.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I have examined the body of the deceased. There are no external marks of violence on it. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was heart disease.

The jury returned the following verdict,—"That the death of George Henry Parsons was caused by heart disease."

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVAT

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COL

BOMBAY, 27th June 1879.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., [illegible] and 10 p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ................ [illegible]
Temperature of the Air ................ 80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ................ 78·3
Dew Point ................ 77·6
Relative humidity of Air ................ ·890
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)... 8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...... 82·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 76·2
General Direction of Wind ... WSW. W. WSW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours ... From midnight to midnight 644
Fall of Rain ................ 0·94
Total fall during the month ................ 15·92
„ „ year ................ 21·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th June. 0·22

## BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th June compared with that for 17th June :—

| LIABILITIES. | 17th June. Rs. A. P. | 24th June. Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital | 2,00,00,000 0 0 | 2,00,00,000 0 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 18,95,100 0 0 | 18,95,055 0 [illegible] |
| Treasury Balance | 2,89,29,939 0 8 | 2,98,10,411 [illegible] |
| Other Deposits | 2,40,56,899 6 3 | 2,38,01,324 [illegible] |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | 7,09,917 9 7 | 6,37,1[illegible] |
| Sundries | 15,09,988 14 10 | 15,89[illegible] |
| Rs. | 7,51,02,367 15 2 | [illegible]4,719 3 6 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 75,21,146 [illegible] | 83,37,624 0 0 |
| Loans on Government Securities | [illegible] | 71,34,383 13 7 |
| Credits on ditto | [illegible] | [illegible] 4 10 |
| Bills Discounted | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Balances with other Banks | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bullion | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dead Stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Stamps | [illegible]181 4 9 | [illegible] |
| Sundries | [illegible] 13 7 | [illegible] |
| Cash at Head Office | [illegible] 5 4 | [illegible] |
| Do. at Branches | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | 7,51,02,367 15 2 | [illegible] |

IT is obvious from the letter of Mr. Alfred Corbyn, in his version of the Cooke-medal case, that while Mr. Corbyn may have had some reason, however inadequate, for thinking that the Viceroy intended to contribute to the subscription for a medal for Miss Cooke, he could have no sort of authority, either from the Viceroy himself, or from any one connected with him, for the inscription that was placed on the medal presented to the lady.—*Englishman*.

AN interesting little story reaches us from Lucknow, highly creditable to the native gentlemen concerned. It appears that when the Kandhar force was assembling at Mooltan, the members of the Rai Bareli Reform Club presented some 1,000 good country blankets for distribution among the dooly bearers of the force. The gift was accepted, and now the members of the Club have been permitted to send a message of sympathy and congratulation to the native corps whose dooly bearers received their gift. The kindness and liberality of the Rai Bareli Club have met with frank acknowledgment from the authorities.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# INTELLIGENCE.

UBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

### WS FROM KABUL.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

bul it is stated that all is quiet in d that the troops are getting their e.

in Kabul turned out to meet the

Afzul's house is being prepared for y.

has been ordered to proceed ents to Kushi to meet Major

-Empress has accorded her sanc- ajor Cavagnari being appointed as Her Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary

### E ARMY COMMISSION.

ated that General O'Connell and Gene- are to be the Madras and Bombay respectively of the Army Commission.

UTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

### HE VICTORIA CROSS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Moore, 88th Connaught Rangers, ted to the Victoria Cross for his gallantry in action against the

### THE ZULU WAR.

from Cape Town to the 10th June at General Newdigate's column oved as far as the Salefe River, where trenched. General Crealock's column to cross the Umiglazi River, and lish its base at Port Durnford.

attempt has been made by a force of to take the stronghold of the chief it proved unsuccessful.

### H OF LORD LAWRENCE.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Lawrence (late Viceroy and Governor India) is dead.

closed at 97⅝ being a rise of ⅛.

### EFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

ltan has promised the British Ambas- ne Porte the early execution of the Asia Minor stipulated for in the Ber- y.

### RMANY AND THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

BERLIN, JUNE 29.

orth German Gazette publishes an article it states that Germany considers the established between France and Eng- reference to their Egyptian policy is a arantee that peace will be maintained in at.

### STEAMER MOVEMENT

LISBON, JUNE [illegible].

P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chybassa, out- ound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, day before yesterday.

### ERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 27, NOON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Week's sales of Cotton ...... | 39,000 | bales. |
| Amount forwarded ...... | 4,000 | do. |
| Week's sales of Surats ...... | 4,000 | do. |
| Amount forwarded ...... | 1,000 | do. |
| Week's imports of Cotton .... | 73,000 | do. |
| do. do. Surats .... | 13,000 | do. |
| Stock of Cotton ...... | 636,000 | do. |
| do. Surats ...... | 60,000 | do. |
| Stock of Cotton in London .. | 46,000 | do. |

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats [illegible] Market has been dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] ...... | 5 7-16 |
| Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. | |
| Shirtings ...... | 5-3 |
| do. ...... | 6-9 |
| Twist ...... | 9-9⅜ |
| Rupee Paper ...... | [illegible] |
| do. ...... | [illegible] |
| per cent. Consols for account ...... | 97⅝ |
| per cent. French Rentes, 1872 ...... | 116¼ |
| Silver ...... | 51 11-16 |

### STEAMER REPORT

MA[illegible], JUNE 28, 11-08 A.M.

's Mail leaves [illegible] to-day.

### [illegible] REPORTS—JUNE 28.

[illegible] equally ; wind S. W. [illegible] meter 29·87. Fall of rain

[illegible] rainy ; wind S.E.S.W.

[illegible] able ; wind S.W. [illegible] 29 cents.

### NSOON.

### RA[illegible]N BOMBAY.

| | Colaba. In. cts. | Fort. In. cts. | Byculla. In. cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| previously registered | [illegible] | [illegible] | 28 35 |
| day ...... | 0 58 | ...... | ...... |
| urday ...... | 0 41 | 1 9 | 0 76 |
| day ...... | ...... | 0 60 | 0 30 |
| Totals ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| g in 28th June 1878 ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up [illegible] each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

[illegible] of his past misdeeds has at last [illegible] the person whose name has been a [illegible] mouths of most people in Bombay [illegible]. His [illegible] found [illegible] and [illegible] Nursey Kessowjee a [illegible] the hands of the Bombay police. [illegible] last heard of in [illegible] vicinity; [illegible] three or four weeks he had [illegible] upper Guzerat. He was [illegible] whence he shot off at a tan- [illegible] subsequently to Oodey- [illegible] the latter place performed ceremonies in connection with Jatra, he proceeded into [illegible] A week ago Mr. Vincent, [illegible] sioner of Police, received [illegible] Nursey Kessowjee was in [illegible] from place to place. [illegible] police were accordingly [illegible] and they chased him in the [illegible] to elude them, he got to [illegible] beyond Ahmedabad, and [illegible] rangements made on his behalf [illegible] slip. He counted on this [illegible] without his host. Mem- [illegible] Bombay police party, disguised [illegible] concert probably with the [illegible] had been ensnaring him [illegible] directions, and pounced upon [illegible] he was getting on his [illegible]. That was on Thursday [illegible] village of Prantej, the native country [illegible] whose house he had put [illegible] had been cultivating a short-cut beard [illegible] otherwise disguised. He demanded to [illegible] warrant on which they were going to [illegible], and pleaded the consequences of [illegible] arrest, but he had eventually to sur- [illegible] to a force [illegible] of late. He had [illegible] in his [illegible]. On Friday night [illegible] taken from Prantej to Ahmedabad [illegible] a strong guard. The same day [illegible] a telegram communicating [illegible] the capture, which was sub- [illegible] confirmed by word of mouth by one of [illegible] party who returned to Bombay. Nursey Kessowjee was brought by the train arriving here on Saturday evening. With a [illegible] any possible excitement, the police authorities [illegible] took him out of the train at the [illegible] station whence he was brought by a carriage [illegible] at the Mazgaon Police station. [illegible] probably be placed before Mr. Cooper at the [illegible] Police Court to-day.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation had a field day on Saturday over the subject of the Municipal Commissioner's Report for the year 1878. The report was regarded on all hands as a very favourable one; but members found much to talk about in past experiences and suggested improvements in such topics as the heavy mortality of 1877-8, its causes and their cure; the imperfect water supply, as regards the quality of the water and the shortcomings of the [illegible]; the inequalities of assess- [illegible] rates, &c. Saturday's dis- [illegible] chiefly on the doings of the [illegible]ent, and its chief Mr. [illegible] members charged that gentle- [illegible] disrespectful language in his [illegible] the one case on the action of the Legislative Council in ordering the preparation and publication of the Assessment Book, and in the other on a speech of the Chairman of the Town Council on the subject of assessments; and a third member, Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, introduced a motion for the appointment of a Committee "to inquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this city." Mr. Jugmohundas cited several instances of unequal taxation. There was a long discussion on this point, which ended in an amendment being adopted deferring the motion, and calling on Mr. Hutchinson for an explanation of the cases cited. The Municipal Commissioner explained that the shortcomings of the assessments are probably due to the fact that the Assessor has only three trustworthy assistants, and has to depend for information regarding properties he assesses upon inspectors, "men, the best of whom does not receive more than Rs. 50 a month." There is no doubt a good deal in what Mr. Grant says, that so long as "people of that class" are employed in such positions, where they are "open to the greatest temptations," it cannot be expected that the assessments will be fairly adjusted. The Commissioner suggests that special officers should be employed, at a cost of Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000, to make a complete revised assessment of all properties in the town—a measure which appears to be much called for.

A SUPPLEMENT of four pages is published with to-day's *Gazette*.

BY order of the liquidators of the Broach Mills Company, Messrs. Bennett and Co. put up to sale by public auction, at their rooms in Forbes Street, on Saturday last, the whole of the property of the company, which is situated at Broach, together with the buildings standing upon lease-hold ground and the machinery. The mills contain 17,036 mule and 5,968 throstle spindles, 204 looms, and 50 gins. The sale commenced with a bid of two lakhs of rupees; and the figure rose by bids of Rs. 5,000 each until it reached Rs. 2,70,000, the highest bid, at which the property was knocked down to Messrs. Kessowjee Jadowjee and Vijiashanker Gowrishanker.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that native soldiers have been permitted by their commanding officers to take up Government cattle contracts, His Excellency directs that wherever the practice exists, it be at once discontinued.

RESPECTING the account of the Comedie Francaise Company performing this season in London, J. M. M. in his Notes of the Week writes:—"The great event of the week has been the appearance of the Comedie Francaise at the Gaiety; but of this I need say nothing, as I send you a separate account of it from a critic once well-known in Bombay."

THE Press Commissioner confirms the news supplied us by our Muscat correspondent, and which we published on Saturday last, relative to the appointment of Colonel Miles as Political Agent at Baghdad. The Press Commissioner adds—Captain [illegible]an Smith, C.S.I., will be deputed to Muscat, Mr. J. A. Fitzgerald remaining at Hyderabad as First Assistant to the Resident.

SARDAR WALI MUHAMMAD KHAN and the Amir have been reconciled to each other, and the Amir will continue to the Sardar the allowance which he formerly used to receive from the Afghan treasury.

THE Amir's Government are making preparations for re-occupying Badakshan.

THE Shah garden in the Bala Hissar has been prepared for the residence of the British Envoy at Kabul.

THE people in general, the different clans, and the Sardars and the Khans, are glad that peace has been concluded between the British Government and the Amir.

IT is stated that the Amir has resolved to summon Sardar Sult Khan and Sardar Latifkar Khan from Lahore immediately, and that he has appointed Azim Baba to bring them to Kabul.

THE Commissariat stores which the British authorities presented to the Amir have been forwarded by His Highness to Kabul and Butkhak.

AN order was promulgated at Gandamack that no independent Hindustanis, Punjabis, or Peshawaris should attempt to go to Kabul, with the exception of well-known traders; and consequently all such people have returned to the plains.

FROM Peshawar comes the following news:—An agent of Sardar Yahya Khan states that the family of the (late) Amir has returned to Kabul from Balkh. Sardar Muhammed Hashim Khan, son of Sardar Mahamed Sharif Khan, (whom the mother of Abdulla Jan desired to place on the throne of Kabul in the room of her late husband Amir Sher Ali Khan and with this object instigated a disturbance) and his brother Muhammad Tahir Khan, have also arrived at the capital. They are both faithfully attached to the new Amir.

THE Amir has accepted the apologies or representations of the Ghilzai Chief, Asmatalla Khan, and has given him permission to take up abode in his district; but the tribesmen of the Chief are annoyed with him.

THE Amir of Kabul is displeased with Sayad Mahmed, Badshah of Kunar, and the latter has therefore fled to the Bajor frontier, and has taken shelter with the people of the Mohmund clan. His estates in Kunar have been taken possession of by his kinsmen.

SARDAR MAHAMMAD AYUB KHAN wrote to his brother, the Amir, from the direction of Kandahar, expressing his desire to be permitted to proceed to Kabul to see His Highness, but he has been told in reply that his presence was required in Kandahar to look after the administration of the district. The Amir also informed him that he would send some troops in that direction.

ONE Muhammad Hassan Khan has been appointed to the charge of Jallalabad. There is a rumour that Sardar Asaf Khan, son of Sardar Yahya Khan, will be placed in charge of Lamghan (Lughman); some changes are also to take place in the district establishment at Jallalabad.

IT is stated that the Russians have prohibited the Hindus residing in their dominions from exacting high rates (*literally*, one-fourth) of interest, and from acquiring landed and house property in Russian territory.

IT is stated from Swat that Sahibzada Mian Gul left the village of Mihzar in Bajor with his attendants, and has arrived at Khund and Charbagh in Upper Swat. Three hundred horsemen belonging to Aman-ul-mulk, the ruler of Kashgar (Kashkar), and one hundred horsemen of Rahmatulla Khan, the Khan of Dir, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Sahibzada, are now stationed in Buner. Mian Gul summoned the elders of the villages of Khund, Charbagh, [illegible], and [illegible], and desired them to [illegible] the [illegible] from them, intimating to them, at the same time, that if they did not pay his dues he would inflict [illegible] punishment on them. The people summoned being already overawed by the assemblage of a force by the Sahibzada, did not prefer any excesses with respect to the collection of the tithes. The Sahebzada is now stationed at Charbagh.

A SEVERE famine prevails in Kashgar and the Upper Swat.

THE following is the translation of a letter from Amir Mahomed Yakub Khan to Major Cavagnari, C.S.I., dated 11th June:—After compliments. Your friendly letter, dated Jallalabad, 9th June, enclosing a telegram to your address from His Excellency the Viceroy, and Governor-General of India, dated the 6th June, in which congratulations are expressed for the victory of my troops over the Turcomans on the Herat frontier, and also His Excellency's letter to my address, was received and read by me on the evening of the 19th of the current Mahomedan month. I was much pleased to hear of your health and welfare; and the frank and cordial expressions of friendship and kindness in the letter of His Excellency the Viceroy, gave me the highest pleasure and satisfaction. I strongly hope that, in accordance with the rules of friendship, day by day, and hour by hour, every effort will be made by both sides to strengthen the alliance between the two Governments, not only at the time of the interview with His Excellency the Viceroy, which is alluded to in His Excellency's letter of the 8th Jamadi us-Sani, but also before and after the interview. You may continue perfectly assured with respect to me, and I hope you will write informing me of your welfare, until a meeting takes place, as this will afford me much pleasure.

MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS, late Postmaster of Negapatam, has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, for having committed criminal breach of trust by a public servant in respect of the sum of Rs. 400. The accused was for a long time employed in the General Post Office, Madras, previous to his appointment in the mofussil.

THE military divorce case which has been pending at Rangoon has not yet gone to trial. The plaintiff is said to have become possessed of the correspondence between his wife and the co-respondent, in which each of them loudly asserts that they have destroyed the other's letters. It is said that the contents of these letters, if brought out in Court, will not conduce to the conjugal happiness of three or four other married people in Rangoon, so it is to be hoped the case will be got over without divulging the contents of the letters and bringing further scandal to light.

THE Ootacamund paper is in for another libel case. We notice the following in its latest issue:—"On the 1st March last, we published a critique on the Madras Forest Department and on its Conservator. The article is considered by Colonel Beddome, in his capacity of Conservator of Forests, to be libellous. He has accordingly, with the sanction of Government, filed a suit in the Commissioner's Court against the proprietor of this journal, laying the damages at Rs. 2,600. The first hearing has been fixed for Friday the 27th instant."

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has approved of the grant of good service pensions to Major-General R. Cadell, C. B., Royal (Madras) Artillery, and J. B. Spurgin, C. B., C.S.I. With the approval of the Secretary of State the following officers have been nominated as probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieutenants H. B. Thornhill, 1-5th Foot; C. D. P. R. Griffiths, 2-16th Foot; D. W. Hickman, 54th Foot; C. G. F. Fagan, 63rd Foot; C. J. B. H. Dressner, 9th Lancers.

THE following pointed remarks of the *Englishman* on the arbitrary conduct of the Government of India in the matter of appointments, and the injustice done to rightful claimants, will be pondered with more than usual interest by the services:—We have already exposed the job which has just been perpetrated at Simla to the grievous injury of Mr. Hume and the whole body of the North West Civilians. Bad as is the measure by which Mr. Hume has been summarily superseded and degraded, and the promotion of a long suffering service stopped, when regarded in its personal features, there are principles involved in the case which, we think, are of even greater importance to the public generally than the personal question. The plea advanced in justification of this arbitrary act—a plea upon which it is understood that the only two members of Council, besides Sir J. Strachey, who took any part in the matter, acted in all good faith—was that Mr. Hume habitually, in his minutes or measures coming up for discussion in his department, expressed his views with great freedom, without regard to what might be the wishes or intentions of his superiors. If he believed a particular policy to be wrong, he opposed it without hesitation, using plain language for the expression of his views. We [illegible] that any other charge has been brought against him. He is notoriously a very hard worker, and Government will not easily find his equal in knowledge of the special subjects dealt with in his department. But he is what, according to the present "Imperial" phraseology, is called insubordinate; this is the alleged ground of his transfer, and this is the point which to us appears most seriously to call for consideration. By "insubordinate" the Government appears to mean, not that an officer refuses to obey orders, nor even that he neglects to carry out in the best possible way orders which he does not himself approve, but that he refuses to join in the cry of "peace, peace," when Government says it is peace, but when it is really war. The present theory of official subordination is, that an officer is not merely to obey orders, not merely to do his best to facilitate their execution, but that he is even in his most confidential, semi-official utterances, to suppress any indication of his dissent from what he disapproves, if he knows or has reason to suppose that the Viceroy desires to carry the point. Clearly there is no security or safety now for officers in Government employment: neither length of service, nor known ability, nor industry, nor all those merits which go to make up a public servant's claims, can avail to protect any man from summary dismissal from any appointment if he either ventures to think for himself or fails to ingratiate himself with the reigning favourite.

THE Rangoon correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes as follows on the present condition of political affairs in Burma:—"That something is up is quite evident, and the hasty manner in which Mr. Shaw's successor was appointed goes far to prove it. The officer appointed is also evidence. No one thought of the Commissioner of Pegu, Colonel Horace Browne. His presence here is required more than in Mandalay, that is to say, if some startling change of policy is not intended. Mr. St. Barbe, the Political Agent of Bhamo, who came into Mandalay a short time since, ostensibly [illegible] in Burmese, but really on account of the unsettled state of affairs in Upper Burma, could very well have officiated as Resident as he has done, till an officer from India came out. Instead, the news of Mr. Shaw's death was hardly known before Colonel Browne's appointment to officiate as British Resident at the Golden City was announced. Colonel Browne holds decided opinions on the shoe question, the commercial treaty, and the general course of conduct the British Government, as one of the most powerful on the face of the earth, ought to pursue towards the half savage of Upper Burma; and these opinions, it must be acknowledged, do him honour as a military officer. It is, therefore, argued that there is to be after all a decision in our tone towards the kingling on the throne of Burma—a policy more pronounced. If this be so, something startling may be expected. But if it be thought that, in the event of any row taking place, we shall be able to acquit ourselves with credit, it is a profound error. We have troops on the frontier it is true, but they will neither be able to move up at once, or achieve anything exalted or remarkable. The Commissariat is in a state bordering on hopeless disorganization. Half the troops at Tyrangoon are without kit and rations—well, the less said about this the better. There is no public department here so incompetent as the Commissariat. The guns we have sent up, too, will never be of much use, as even now after practising so long, the elephants are not used to them. Then it must be remembered that there are no roads, and what the Madras Sappers will do without tools and appliances, it is not possible to guess."

THE transference of the Government of India to Simla for a large portion of the year has been a stock grievance for a long time among the advocates of economy and others who are aware of the hindrances to efficient administration occasioned by this annual migration. Upon this subject the *Englishman* has the following remarks:—Among reforms which we trust will be urged on the Indian Government is the abolition of Simla as its head-quarters during seven-twelfths of the year. It used to be said that the cost of moving the Government to and fro amounted to about a lakh of rupees per annum, and we have no doubt but that it does cost a very great deal more in actual money. The real cost, however, in this, as in so much else in India, is not to be estimated in money only. The English in India seem to have learned one at least of the habits of the natives of the country, viz., that of never doing to-day what can be put off until to-morrow; in one word, dawdling. The flight up to Simla disorganizes the Government offices concerned for nearly a month in each year, and the return to Calcutta is equally productive of delay in business. One of two things happens through this crowding up the work of Government into ten months instead of twelve: either the work which should be done in twelve months is hurried over in ten, or establishments are kept up which are too large by one-sixth. From what we have heard of the work done at Simla, committees meeting twice a week and so forth, we cannot believe the Government of India to be guilty of undue hurry, however undigested some of its measures may be—but we can and do believe that the establishments are larger than would be required were it permanently located in one place. We do not by any means propose that the Viceroy should be tied down to Calcutta or that his council either should be entirely prohibited from visiting Simla, although, from recent occurrences, it is very evident its advice can easily be dispensed with; but we do maintain that, for the better and more economical conduct of business, it is absolutely necessary that some reform should be made in this matter of the annual exodus.

THE Indian collection of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is doing good service in England. It has already been on exhibition in many places throughout Europe, notably at the Paris Exhibition last year. We now learn that the Prince has generously consented to lend his collection for a few months to the Corporation of Glasgow. It will reach that town in October and will be exhibited in the Corporation Galleries gratuitously five days in the week.

RITUALISM is gaining ground in America, of all countries in the world; and the following new Canon has been passed by the Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania. That reverend body are said to have been moved to this by some proceedings of the Cowley Fathers:—"1. The Bishop's monition given in writing, with the consent of the Council of Advice, shall have the force of law as regards all innovations in ritual so far as not now regulated by express Protestant Episcopal law, and also as regards all use of private confession, saving only such things so disallowed as have been in use for 20 years in the incriminated parish, or in one-third of the churches of the diocese at the time of the said parish being admitted to the convention. 2. Any clergyman neglecting to comply with such monition may be presented and tried for the breach of his ordination vows. 3. Any church or congregation which does not compel the observance of such monition within three months after its issue may be deprived of its representation in the Diocesan Convention by a vote therein."

A RECENT alteration has been made in England in the system of supplying clothing to the cavalry and artillery of the Army. The alteration has been approved by the military authorities with a view to check desertion, and to obviate the discredit attendant upon the appearance of tramps and others wearing military clothing and soliciting alms from the public, and consists in the issue of additional articles of dress to the soldiers while in the service, and a supply of a suit of plain clothes on discharge. In consideration of these advantages the whole of the military clothing issued to the man whilst serving will, when worn the prescribed period, be given in store and sold for the benefit of the public. The rule will also probably be extended to India.

THE author of Mrs. Brown's perigrinations has, according to the London press, made for himself a place on the stage, and at last a London audience has been permitted to catch more than a fleeting glance of something very nearly approaching to the veritable Jack Falstaff. On the platform Arthur Sketchley has made his mark; but the platform and the stage are very different arenas, and ability on the former is by no means a guarantee of success upon the latter; but our pseudo-Falstaff has displayed altogether unexpected skill both as an actor and as a lecturer. "Among much that was good," says the *Daily News*, "Falstaff's fabulous recital of his adventures on Gad's hill was especially so. The great difficulty, the absurdness of what seems to be such palpable exaggerations, was admirably overcome. Sir John was so entirely carried away by the excitement of propounding his narrative of indomitable courage, that the addition to the number of his assailants was seemingly unconscious. Falstaff is stupefied for the moment when the open and distinct nature of his fiction is brought home to him by the question about the 'misbegotten knaves in Kendal green.' In a moment, however, his ready wit affords him a way out of the difficulty, and the twinkle of the eye which precedes the refusal to give a reason 'on compulsion' gives by itself an insight into the character of the jovial Sir John. The assumption of Regal dignity, when as the King, Falstaff reproves Prince Hal; and the ingenuous manner in which, when the parts are changed, the knight makes his defence of sweet Jack Falstaff, were other excellent points. The delightfully humorous inquiry into the nature of honour was spoken with a rich appreciation of its point." The only regret is that Mr. Sketchley did not long ago adopt the stage as his profession. In this case the gain to publishers of books has been the loss to managers of theatres.

ON the 3rd of June the surviving officers of the Lucknow garrison present in London celebrated the 22nd anniversary of the successful defence of Lucknow in 1857 by a dinner at the Criterion. The chair was occupied by General Gray, who was faced by Major General Lowe, C. B., who commanded the 32nd Regiment throughout the siege. Among those present were General Hutchinson, C.B. and C.S.I., Colonel Wilson, C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen, Colonel Aitken, V.C., Colonel Macleod Innes, R.E., V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, V.C., Lieutenant-Colonel Gould Weston, Mr. George Lawrence, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Colonel Boilean, Captain Keer, and many others. Colonel Wilson, C.B., in proposing the toast of the evening—"the memory of those who fell at Lucknow and of those of the garrison who died subsequently"—dwelt specially on the debt of gratitude which India in general and the garrison of Lucknow in particular owed to Sir Henry Lawrence, but for whose wise prevision there would certainly have been no Lucknow commemoration dinner, as the Residency must have fallen. Paying a just tribute to the energy and indomitable courage of Sir John Inglis, Colonel Wilson passed on to render a high tribute of praise to Captain Fulton, the engineer to whose mining operations the garrison had been so greatly indebted. The names of many other gallant officers were mentioned, and Colonel Wilson concluded by bearing testimony to the splendid services of two Europeans, not Englishmen, but foreigners, one a Frenchman and one an Italian, whose merits had been most conspicuous. A resolution was passed that henceforth the commemoration should be annual.

THE resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Police Administration of the town and suburbs for 1878 appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Wednesday last. There is nothing in it (says the *Indian Daily News*) very remarkable to record, and yet we should hesitate to apply to the police records the principle that that nation or people are happy that have no history. It is impossible to occupy a position on the Press, and not to hear [illegible] complaints of police inefficiency, neglect, or overzeal. There had certainly been a little activity, inasmuch as the cases reported exceed those of two years ago by 10,000, being 45,807 against 35,733. The offences in which the increase is notable are mostly offences of the street, cruelty to animals, and minor delinquencies. There is a general average of offences which seems to have been maintained, though there is a slight decrease of crime in town and an increase in the suburbs. Though there is an increase in house-breaking, there has been less property stolen; and there is an assumption that high prices and distress have contributed to the number of criminals, many of whom are supposed to be new hands. It is ordered that copies of the resolution and the report be duly forwarded to certain parties, "for information." But really, if any one reads the Government resolution "for information," we are bound to express the opinion that they would be found to be very disappointing documents. The barebones statistics furnished, though perhaps correct in themselves, can hardly be called "information" on a branch of the public service, that comes so closely in connection with our social life and judicial administration. How little we gather that bears on such subjects as literally teem upon us, as to the oppression, the high-handedness, the corruption, the inefficiency of the police of this capital of our Indian empire. According to the report and resolution which all are expected to believe on what *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* would announce as "the highest authority," the police are, if not an admirable body of men, of proved efficiency. According to the "information" that reaches us from other sources, widely different, yet confirmatory of each other, we should rather incline to agree with a distinguished poet who described certain classes of public functionaries as "thieves in livery."

## THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held on Saturday afternoon at the Municipal Office, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presiding.

### THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

Dr. Blaney (Chairman of the Town Council) moved that the Commissioner's Administration Report for 1878, the Review thereof by the Town Council, and the Auditors' Report for the same period be adopted and published for general information.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master seconded the motion. He said—The aim of all Municipal institutions is to keep a sharp look-out on the health and wealth of the town, to preserve a state of mens sana in corpore sano at the least expenditure of the ratepayers' money, thus doing away with the necessity of imposing additional taxation. It is therefore a matter of congratulation to us to find that these main objects have been successfully carried out during the last year, as shown in the annual report of our able Municipal Commissioner, and in the Town Council's review thereon, for which the Municipal Commissioner and the officers who have worked so zealously under him deserve our best thanks. Perhaps you will infer from this that we are enjoying a perfect Municipal Utopia that our "*Urbs prima in Indis*" is an earthly paradise. No, gentlemen, that is not the inference I wish you to draw from my remarks, as there is still great room for improvement in every direction. Our water supply, our drainage, the state of our roads, and the condition of the "love groves" situated at the back of our houses—I mean the sweepers' gullies—are far from being perfect; but absolute perfection in mundane affairs is beyond our reach as is pointed out by the immortal bard of Avon in the following stanza:—

> "If to do were as easy
> As to know what were good to do,
> Chapels had been churches,
> And poor men's cottages princes' palaces."

You will thus see that it is not possible to transform at once every chapel into a church and every hovel into a palace, so it is not possible to reach Municipal perfection in a short time. Our Municipality is still in its infancy, but the infant is fast becoming a lusty lad and has already given great signs of precocity, which inspires us with great hopes for the future. Let us therefore put our shoulders to the wheel and steadily keep on moving, and success is sure to follow. Now, sir, the first thing that demands our urgent and immediate attention is our water-supply; it is not the quantity and quality of the water that I complain of at present, but the very late hours at which Vehar water is supplied to the higher floors of the houses in the native town. At the opening of the Tulsi Reservoir our excellent and ubiquitous Governor was good enough to allude to my speech on this subject delivered some four years ago, and though things were bad enough then, yet I had treated the subject in a somewhat facetious manner, but since then things have become worse, intolerable, bringing down discredit and disgrace upon everyone who has anything to do with the supply of Vehar water to the town. The majority of the members of the Corporation are well-to-do prosperous citizens; some of them belong to the upper ten thousand and are not likely to know the sufferings and privations undergone by the middle and other classes of the native town night [illegible] their supply of water. Now, gentlemen, [illegible] I put it to you as guardians of the public health, and as most of you are Justices of the Peace, I put it to you as guardians of the public peace, whether it is not your duty to put a stop at once to this health-destroying, peace-disturbing, I should say this monstrous, this diabolical practice of denying to the bulk of your fellow-citizens the best gift of nature, namely, "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Now, gentlemen, unless we put a stop at once to this nefarious practice, we shall be a blot upon the escutcheon of that noble banner before us bearing the proud motto of "the first city in India." So long as this pernicious practice continues, we shall be looked upon by the worthy citizens, who have returned us to this Corporation not as Municipal corporators, but as Municipal executioners. Now, gentlemen, we have a Municipal Commissioner who is the very milk of human kindness literally, as we all know him to be the founder of a "dood khana" during the late famine. This kind hearted gentleman after knowing this deplorable state of things will I am sure, not lose a minute in remedying this evil. The next thing I would touch upon is the state of our roads. It is true that our main thoroughfares are kept up in very good condition, but the same is not the case with the less important roads and streets, and especially with the by-lanes running out of the main streets. Some of these by-lanes are entirely neglected. I shall give you a description of one of them over which I have to pass twice a day simply to save time and space. I believe this lane to be innocent of the process of macadamization for the last three years, and as it is a much frequented lane it presents a most woful appearance, there being not an inch of level space to be found in it anywhere, and I defy any member of the Corporation to walk upon it in an erect perpendicular posture, because every time I pass over it I make either an acute angle or an obtuse angle with the ground according to the nature of rut or boulder I happen to trudge upon, and my gait is more like that of a bacchanalian Jack Tar than that of a sober decent citizen of the second city in the Empire. Such a state of things ought not to be tolerated. In fairness to the ratepayers every lane and alley, every nook and corner, however insignificant, ought to be kept perfectly clean and in thorough repair.

Dr. Blaney said he desired to say a few words regarding the mortality of last year and the census. A great deal of stress had been laid by the Health Officer on the necessity for a census return; but for his own part he thought when the mortality was very excessive, as it was last year, a census return was of very little use. Correct census returns were of use in ordinary times to show variations in the mortality generally, or in the different districts. Here they had a mortality of 27,000 last year, or an excess of 11,000 over the previous ten normal years. The deaths came to be excessive at the end of 1876; for the years 1866 to 1875 the average mortality was 16,550. The argument that unless they had a correct census return they must assume that there had been no excessive mortality was likely to be injurious. The death-rate in Bombay in an ordinarily healthy year, as shown by the ten years from 1866 to 1875 was about 25 a thousand. If the mortality in 1878 was really only 25 a thousand of the population, there must be a million and eighty thousand people in Bombay, or an increase from the last census of about 66 per cent. Of course the mention of the figures at once showed that this was absurd. The Corporation had decided already that the present was not a proper time to have a census taken, considering that the work would have to be done over again two years hence when the Government intend to enumerate the whole country; and the only reason he referred to the question of the census now was that when a matter of this kind cropped into an annual report, it was likely to draw away attention from the great fact, which certainly was embodied in the volume, viz.—that there had been a very unusual mortality. It was quite enough to state that fact, and to do all they could to lower the mortality without bringing in the census question at all. There was quite enough to do for the Health Officer to make what enquiries he could as to the diseases which were causing that mortality and to take such measures as were practicable for its amelioration. Those who had lived in England during the last three years and knew what had been going on all over the country could easily account for the excessive mortality. There were causes in operation now which gave rise to it, especially amongst the labouring poor, more especially amongst those who were badly housed, and most especially amongst those who were badly fed. The result was not that there had been a heavy mortality in Bombay amongst the middle classes, or amongst the well-to-do classes; but there had been very heavy mortality in certain districts of the city amongst the poorest and the worst housed and worst fed of the people. In the Kamathipura district there was a death-rate in 1878 over that of 1870 of about 250 per cent. Last year the number of deaths in Kamathipura was 34059, while in 1873 it was only 14,000, and in 1874 only 15,000. It could not be said for a moment that Camathipura was increasing in population in proportion to this great increase of mortality. If Kamathipura was a fairly healthy district with an actual death-rate of 25 a thousand, then there would be a population in Kamathipura registration district of 138,000. The last census return showed the population of the district to be 46,996. He did not doubt that the Commissioner and the Health Officer, having a due regard to their responsibility of the health of the city, had observed this district and others in which there was a large mortality also; and in fact it would be seen from the Report under consideration that the Commissioner had called for a report on the state of the sewerage in the Kamathipura district,—a very proper thing indeed. He (Dr. Blaney) had called attention to the matter when the drainage question was being considered by the Corporation, and he then pointed out that to make a drainage system, even the best drainage system, and to leave it uncared for was not wise and would probably be attended by increased disease and mortality. His object now was to call attention to any excessive mortality which might appear to the Commissioner and Health Officer, from a careful examination of the districts, in order that ameliorative measures such as the Corporation could reasonably be expected to adopt might be adopted. With reference to the great cause of the mortality which had been going on, not only in the City of Bombay but all over Western India, during the last two and a half years, it needed no prophetic vision to foretell that by the close of the monsoon of next year, there would be a return to the normal mortality. He had seen a similar occurrence once before, and he thought he was entitled to say that was his experience, that at the end of the monsoon next year Bombay would come down to its normal mortality.

Dr. Pinkerton said that no census, even had it been absolutely correct, could have been of much statistical value, because the excess of deaths really occurred, not amongst the general population of Bombay, but amongst a special and destitute population that did not belong to Bombay.

Mr. Kirkham was not quite clear as to the bearing of Dr. Blaney's observations, and did not think that gentleman had quite caught the meaning of the Health Officer's remarks about the census. At any rate, Dr. Blaney did not read those remarks precisely in the way in which he understood them. Dr. Weir pointed out in his report that from and including the year 1866, up to the year 1877, an average annual number of deaths in Bombay was 15,550. In 1877 the number of deaths suddenly rose to the enormous figure of [illegible]. It was plain that if the percentage of deaths in 1877 were calculated on the same population as the previous years' had been calculated, there would be a sudden and perfectly alarming percentage of deaths represented. All that he understood Dr. Weir to say, at page 304 of his report, was that they must qualify their alarm at that enormous figure by considering a certain number of very exceptional circumstances, such as the ascertained fact that about 40,000 destitute persons came into the city in a very small portion of the year, and consequently in all probability, during the whole of the year a very large influx of population indeed came. Dr. Weir also pointed out various other facts, but he did not understand that Dr. Weir argued that they were to pay no attention to the increase of mortality, or even that the increase of mortality could be fully explained for they had an exact census, but he simply entered a word of caution in order to qualify the alarm which the city might reasonably feel at such a sudden enormous increase of mortality. He did not understand Dr. Weir to say that they should pay no attention to this state of things until they had a census; he simply bade them; and he thought prudently and properly, to remember the very exceptional state of things of 1877-78 in order that they might not be unduly alarmed at the very large figures.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee considered the Report a very favourable one. The financial condition of the Municipality was very good—a great deal better than in previous years, the surplus having increased from 3½ lakhs to Rs. 5,64,000. There was a marked improvement also in the public health. Amongst the new large works, the Love Grove Sluices had been completed at a cost of 1½ lakhs. It was to be hoped that the results of this work would be such as to realise the expectations formed by the Corporation in sanctioning that heavy outlay. Three new roads had been completed, thanks to the vigilant and economical management of the Municipal Commissioner (hear, hear) at nearly a quarter of the estimate. The strenuous and sustained opposition which he (Mr. Nowrojee) had hitherto offered both in the Town Council and Corporation, to unauthorised excess of expenditure over Budget and other grants, had, he was glad to observe, produced a good effect.

Mr. Kirkham.—Does Mr. Nowrojee mean to say "Alone I did it."

The Chairman.—He means the Commissioner did it.

Mr. Nowrojee.—No; it does not imply that; my words imply whatever humble efforts I made. That does not imply that I was not supported by the Town Council and the Corporation, for without their support I am utterly impotent, (laughter), and could not do anything. But I took a rather active part in that opposition and incurred the odium of a good many people. Mr. Nowrojee went on to say that the Commissioner's action augured good for the future management of the Municipality. He trusted that after such a report no more would be heard of those recurring matters that had been constantly coming before the Town Council and Corporation, of moneys spent, by executive officers considerably over and above the authorised amounts. The work of constructing footpaths had been carried out during the year in a very creditable manner by the Engineering Department. This would be a great and permanent improvement to the city. With regard to the assessment due from the railway companies in respect of lands situated within the town and island of Bombay, the companies had hitherto resisted payment to the Municipality of rates fairly due; but eventually the Municipal Commissioner had come to the very wise decision to assess the lands occupied by them at such a figure as would enable the railway people to take a step which would bring about a settlement of the disputed claims. They would have an opportunity of disputing his [illegible] and appealing against his decision, and then the question would be definitely set at rest. It was high time that it should be determined, because it had remained in an unsettled state for several years.

Mr. Mathew—I beg to say that Mr. Nowrojee has been misinformed. The railway companies have not resisted the payment of any moneys due from them.

Mr. Nowrojee—I mean to say there has been a correspondence going on, extending over several years, with regard to the recovery of rates due by the railway companies, and they have not as yet paid a single pie.

Mr. Mathew—Mr. Nowrojee assumes a settled account, and the account has not been settled.

Mr. Nowrojee further said that in the report of the Assessor there was a long disquisition, by way of argument and reply to remarks made on the subject of assessment by the present Chairman of the Town Council and the former Chairman of the Corporation, and a step further in his Report the Assessor commented on the subject of the publication of the Assessment Book in these words—"Both Mr. Pedder and I (laughter) predicted that a dozen copies would not be purchased during the year, and that as the object of the publication would not be realised, the printing of these books would result in a waste of money and time. The money, I think, would be far more profitably spent in fees to such members of the Corporation as would devote time and trouble to the working and correction of the assessment." He (Mr. Nowrojee) would leave it to the members of the Corporation to say whether it was a fair and justifiable proceeding on the part of a subordinate officer to comment in such terms and impeach the wisdom of the Legislature by whose orders the publication of the Assessment Book was enjoined, and which orders it had been the duty of the Municipal Commissioner and the Assessor to carry out. It was now too late in the day to declaim against this order; the order was well considered he supposed at the time it was inserted in the Statute Book by the Legislative Council, who must have been convinced of the utility of directing the preparation and publication of the Assessment Book. It was alleged that only 4 copies of the book had been sold, and that therefore the money spent on its preparation and publication had been entirely thrown away. It was a new measure and would take some time before the ratepayers generally would come to know about it and to appreciate the service that might be rendered to them and to their brother ratepayers by a close examination of the Assessment Book. But the book had been so prepared that its utility was greatly marred and destroyed. The Legislative Council directed that the book should show the different rates to which properties were assessed, viz., house rate, police rate, halalcore cess, [illegible] there were no columns in the book showing these rates distinctly and definitely, as the Legislative Council directed that they should be shown. The spirit of the injunction of the Legislative Council had not been carried out. That being the case, the remarks which the Assessor had made in his Report with regard to the waste of money spent in preparing the Assessment Book were entirely out of place, and ought not properly to have been inserted in a report coming from him to the Corporation, reflecting as they did on the wisdom of the Legislature in directing the preparation and publication of the book. Municipal officers, in preparing their reports, ought not to forget their duties, and should not wander from their proper sphere to make comments either on what the Chairman of the Corporation or of the Town Council might have said, or on what the Legislature might have directed to be done. With regard to the water question, the members present were all aware that the new Tulsi system had been opened recently; but they, in common with himself and the whole Bombay community must regret that they had not been able as yet to utilise to the fullest extent the heavy outlay that had been incurred in connection with the Tulsi extension of the water supply. The water received from Tulsi was unfortunately in a very muddy and bad state, and he believed, in the estimation of medical authorities, and also in the opinion of the Health Officer, it was not conducive to the health of the people [hear, hear.] That established a strong case for making adequate provision for purifying the water supply, and he was glad to say the Town Council had, at his suggestion, seen the necessity of adopting immediate measures for providing the Tulsi reservoir with a filtering apparatus, by which the impure water would be thoroughly filtered and supplied to the inhabitants of the western part of the city in a good, pure, and wholesome condition. He hoped no time would be lost in supplying this urgent and crying want. [Hear, hear]. With regard to the Vehar water supply Mr. Gostling had given notice of a motion, and it would be for the Corporation to consider whether they should adopt his proposals or proceed with the Bhandawada service reservoir and filtering apparatus scheme. Some scheme was necessary to be adopted to meet another crying want. People who were taxed to the fullest extent for water supply in about three-fourths of the town—chiefly the native town—could get scarcely any water at all. Water was not obtainable on the second and third storeys of houses, though the inhabitants paid the full water rate, either directly or through their landlords; and some measure was absolutely necessary for supplying them. Water was required not only for domestic uses, but to insure the successful carrying out of the drainage scheme, or the portion of the drainage scheme that had been sanctioned, and in fact had been already commenced. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gostling took the opportunity of stating his opinion about the unwholesomeness of the Tulsi water, which was that it was caused by the decomposition of the leaves, trunks, and bark of the various trees that had formed the forest which formerly spread over the bed of the lake, that next year the water would be better, and the following year it would be perfectly pure, quite as pure as the Vehar water had been during this year.

Mr. Nowrojee—That requires filtering also.

Mr. Gostling did not agree with that. He mentioned his opinion with regard to the Tulsi water, that the filtering project in connection with the Malabar Hill reservoir might not be carried out with undue haste. That reservoir was projected to meet the case of a serious burst in the Vehar main, and was intended to hold three days' full supply or six days' half supply of water for the whole town. The construction of filter beds in the reservoir would leave only half its area available for storage, and in that way the purpose of the reservoir would be defeated.

Dr. Blaney said the filter scheme had not been adopted yet.

Mr. Gostling was glad to hear it. He was merely going to express a hope that before it was carried out it would come before the Corporation.

Mr. Douglas thought Mr. Gostling was speaking in ignorance of what the proposal for a filtering apparatus was. As far as he understood it, the proposal that came before the Town Council was not to devote half the reservoir to filter beds, but to put a division across dividing it into two parts (one of which might be used as a settling tank) with a narrow filtering apparatus between the two, which would take little off the area of the reservoir.

The Commissioner said the question at present stood thus. In the absence of Mr. Walton on leave, the Consulting Engineer was asked to submit a report on the suggestion made by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee with regard to the filtration of the water in the Malabar Hill reservoir. Mr. Forde submitted a short report on very short notice, in which he suggested that about a third of the reservoir should be made a settling tank another third a filtration bed, or the two together to make up half, while the remaining half would be a service reservoir. The Town Council requested the Consulting Engineer to embody that proposition in his report on the Malabar Hill reservoir covering scheme. Mr. Gostling was right in what he said, that according to the proposed filter scheme, only half the reservoir would be available as a service reservoir.

The Chairman thought it just that the Commissioner's exertions should be acknowledged by the Corporation. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee who had spoken of economy and the financial position of the Municipality, was such an authority on that subject that he need say no more on the point, but he thought it was a source of satisfaction that in the construction of roads Mr. Grant had been economical to a degree of which the Corporation had not had many examples before. (Hear, hear.) If their finances were kept properly in order and under check, there was not much fear but the Municipality, with its income of 30 lakhs would fulfil all the expectations that had been formed of it. Mr. Nowrojee was quite right really, though not technically, in speaking of the railway companies and the Assessment. The account of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, he believed, had not yet been presented, so perhaps Mr. Nowrojee was not quite right in saying they had fought against their liabilities. If the accounts had not been presented in due form, the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company could not be said to be assuming that attitude. He hoped when the next report shall be presented the railway companies will be paying what they ought to pay to the Municipal funds. With regard to the water supply, he thought they must have some system of filtration if they were to have pure water. All the provision they might make in respect of hospitals and dispensaries and all their efforts to reduce the death-rate would be unavailing with a bad supply of water. He thought the Corporation would agree with the Town Council that the success of the Municipal administration had been vastly increased by the constant attention and care the Commissioner bestowed upon it, and that the establishments deserved the recognition contained in the review of the Town Council which was now placed before them for confirmation and sanction.

### THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas moved the appointment of a committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, to inquire into the present system of assessment of properties in the city of Bombay liable to Municipal taxes, viz.:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Gostling, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Goculdas, Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, and the Mover." Mr. Goculdas said though they might congratulate themselves on the success which had been achieved in the working of the Municipality during the past year, yet he believed there was great room for improvement in the important branch of their revenue system, namely, the assessment of properties, for as the Assessor observed at page 53 of the report, "the very existence almost of the Municipality depends on the income derived from the assessments." The nett assessment for collection for the last year amounted to Rs. 14,45,542, nearly half the revenue of the Municipality. The manner in which properties were assessed was such that it had on several occasions been the subject of controversy in and out of the Corporation. That there had been a continued falling off in the assessment for several years past was beyond question. From Rs. 1,47,49,075 in 1868 it had come down to Rs. 1,15,37,118 last year, while a number of houses were yearly added to the city and a great number of most substantial, almost palatial buildings had been erected, and properties on the land of the Port Trust were being developed. This falling off of over 32 lakhs in the rateable value was not an insignificant item when they saw that, even calculating the consolidated rates of assessment at 9 per cent. on these 32 lakhs, it showed a difference of Rs. 2,88,000 in the revenue of these rates only as compared with the revenue derived from the same source in 1868. This was a matter of serious consideration for the Corporation, and it was in order to find out the real cause of this depreciation that an enquiry was sought. It had been maintained by some that this falling off in the assessment was due to the actual depreciation of the value of landed properties, while others maintained that it was not solely due to that cause but on account of inadequate and under-assessment. As regarded the over-assessment of properties, he need hardly repeat what had been over and over again said by several intelligent members of the Corporation, but what he proposed doing was to submit instances where properties had been under-assessed, with a desire to show how the Municipal revenue suffered on that score. He would point to a few glaring instances out of a large number. He would first show how some of the mills were assessed. The Fleming Mill, containing 50,000 spindles and 770 looms, was assessed for Rs. 15,000, while the New Great Eastern, not very far distant from it and holding 30,664 spindles and 685 looms, was assessed for Rs. 12,000. The Prince of Wales Mill, containing 21,312 spindles and 350 looms, was assessed for only Rs. 4,700, while the Sassoon Mill, containing 50,220 spindles and 754 looms, was assessed at Rs. 15,000. The Alliance, containing 25,816 spindles and 100 looms, with the silk factory's new building, was assessed for Rs. 9,500, while the Bombay Spinning Mill close to its old building holding 29,000 spindles, of which he believed 26,000 were working, was assessed for Rs. 12,000. The Hindustan Mill, containing 31,592 spindles and 307 looms was assessed for Rs. 9,000, while the Anglo-Indian, not very far from it, and holding 28,512 spindles, was assessed for Rs. 12,000. Shamjee Jadowjee's Mill, containing 28,000 spindles, was assessed for Rs. 6,000, while the Jewraj Balloo Mill, containing 23,500 spindles and 301 looms, was assessed for Rs. 11,000. He would next take presses. The Sassoon Press, containing only 5 presses, was assessed for Rs. 20,700, while the Bombay Press, holding about a dozen, and the Prince of Wales, and Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press, holding an equal number as the Sassoon Press, were assessed for Rs. 12,000, Rs. 12,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively, and they were situated at no great distance from each other. The Agra Bank was assessed for Rs. 11,000, whereas the National Bank, with a palatial building much larger in area, was assessed for only Rs. 13,800. He would next give some instances of properties held by private persons. Coming to Manordas Roopjee Lane in Fort at the entrance of Bazaar Gate Street, he found houses Nos. 2 and 3 assessed for Rs. 1,060 and Rs. 1,320 respectively, while No. 1, in close proximity and about one-fourth the size of either of them, was assessed for Rs. 1,000. Again, in the same street, house No. 18 was assessed for Rs. 450. The stables only on the ground floor of the same house fetched nearly the amount of the assessed value. Going on to the Kalbadevi Road, house No. 84, with 4 stories, was assessed for Rs. 1,010, while the house next to it, with two stories, and about the same in area, was assessed for Rs. 1,130. Further on, house No. 97 was assessed for Rs. 540 and next to it about the same in area was assessed for Rs. 960. House No. 25, Narron Dhotoo Street was assessed for Rs. 1,350. Its lessor informed him only the other day that he had been paying the landlord as rent Rs 200 per month, or Rs. 2,400 per annum. There were very many instances in which they found that though extensive additions have been made to several buildings, their assessments had not been increased proportionately. Even one of the corporationers, in justice to the cause, might confirm his statement, if need be, that in his own case no increase in the assessment was made when an addition was made to his building, no decrease when a part was pulled down, and again no increase when the size of the building was nearly doubled. The instances he had noticed were taken from the assessment book. He had noticed only a few of the glaring instances to satisfy the Corporation as to the way in which large and extensive properties were so inadequately assessed. The under assessment caused a loss of revenue to the Municipality as well as being unfair to those who were more justly assessed. An inquiry was suggested by the Assessor himself in his own report for the last and previous years and was recommended by the Commissioner, who had, he believed, every desire to see that the Municipal revenue did not suffer on any account. In recommending this enquiry, he did not see how the Corporation could refuse it, for if it was impossible to improve the assessment, the Corporation would be assured of the fact by the report of its own independent committee; but if, as was most probable from the instances which he had pointed out, the assessments were not fairly made, the Corporation would then be in a position to suggest to Government such alterations in the law as they might consider expedient for the purpose of having a fair assessment and at the same time of increasing the Municipal revenue.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the motion. He said—With your permission, sir, I shall say a word about Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass' motion. The enquiry which he proposes to have instituted will, I believe, result in a great deal of good. Much has been said from time to time as to the assessments not being what they should be; but up to now nothing practical has been done to set the question at rest. When considering the Commissioner's report for 1877 I had occasion to say that I was not one of those who considered that house property in Bombay was under-assessed by the Municipality; but that, on the contrary, I know, from personal experience, that [illegible] assessment department was, if anything, [illegible]. At the same time I took care to observe that I [illegible] mean to say that there were no cases of an [illegible] law, or that instances would not be found where owners had made incorrect returns of their [illegible] rents, but that what I meant was that house property in Bombay, generally speaking, was rather over-assessed than under-assessed. Despite the instances mentioned by Mr. Goculdas I am inclined to adhere to the opinion I expressed last year and which has been my opinion all along from personal experience as a property holder in different parts of the town. The several instances quoted by Mr. [illegible]dass point to seeming inequality of the assessments, [illegible] in the absence of the Assessor's Report and explanation [illegible] the matter, we cannot come to a definite conclusion [illegible] whether the properties referred to are properly assessed or not. After what has been brought to our notice, one thing is clear. We must request the Commissioner to set a thorough and sifting enquiry on foot at once and to call upon the Assessor for a report on the subject. I am sure no person will be more eager than Mr. Hutchinson himself to have an enquiry made. He himself year after year has asked for the appointment of a committee composed of members representing the different communities in the Corporation to inquire into this subject which he very appropriately styles a subject of "paramount importance, since the very existence of the Municipality depends on the income derived from the assessment." It is remarkable, gentlemen, that though three years have elapsed since the publication of the assessment book only four copies of it have been sold. This certainly proves that the ratepayers are more indifferent than the late excellent Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, predicted in the matter when the publication of this book was considered. But I am of opinion that the sum of Rs. 8,000 spent by the Municipality upon the printing of this book would not be said to have been thrown away even if only one copy of it had been sold, and that single copy had gone into the hands of my friend Mr. Goculdass and had been the means of eliciting the instances of unequal assessments which we have just heard from him. The inquiry which this single copy will lead to will result in so much good that the sum spent upon the whole publication will be more than repaid, as it will once for all settle this vexatious question regarding the assessments. In his report under consideration Mr. Hutchinson says that he can conscientiously aver that he does not know of a single instance in which any property is under-assessed in his books: and further on he says "that there may be such cases is possible as asserted by me over and over again, and any one bringing such cases to my notice will be doing a service to the Municipality." I think therefore the best way to arrive at some satisfactory knowledge on the true state of the dispute, the Corporation can do no better than grant the committee asked for by Mr. Goculdass and I second his proposition with pleasure.

Mr. Tribhowandass Vurjeevundass supported the motion. He said, after patiently hearing what Mr. Goculdass and Mr. Nanabhoy had said, and the glaring instances of inadequate assessment which had been pointed out in urging for a committee of enquiry on the assessment system, he could not but support his reasonable proposition. Year after year new works of improvement to the city were undertaken and new schemes submitted for drainage, addition of water supply, &c., of the city, and they were passed on and sanctioned so long as additional taxation was not required. The revenue of the Municipality had been such for a few years past and the expenditure so regulated that it had not only provided for some new works but had increased the cash balance gradually and on this result the city might well be congratulated. But when they found that in carrying out any new schemes for the further improvement of the city, their means of revenue instead of meeting those demands, were falling back, owing to a certain extent to the defective system of one of their chief sources of revenue, namely, the assessment, they would have no other resource but to increase taxation on an already heavily taxed people. The enquiry would enable the Corporation to apply those remedial measures which the case demanded.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee did not wish it to be supposed for a moment that he was opposed to the resolution proposed by Mr. Jugmohundass. He believed a committee like the one proposed would set at rest a question which had been often mooted and discussed, sometimes to the prejudice of the Assessor, who, he believed, as far as his opportunities and abilities allowed, was doing his duty in the most faithful manner. No doubt in a large city like Bombay it could not be said that every house was properly assessed. He did not himself pretend to say so when he was Assessor, nor did he now pretend to say that every man in the city was properly assessed to the Licence Tax. [Laughter]. There might be a few cases of under-assessments. He did his best conscientiously, and he was sure Mr. Hutchinson did the same. With reference to Mr. Jugmohundass's arguments, Mr. Dosabhoy pointed out that the Act expressly provided that a building should not be assessed according to the value of any machinery it contained; and so spinning mills could not be assessed according to the number of spindles. With regard to the instances of private properties quoted he would just remark that it was the most difficult thing imaginable to assess house property in Bombay, because of the obstacles in the way of obtaining accurate information. The best plan in the case of houses whose occupants made a difficulty about stating the rent paid was that adopted by himself when he was Assessor, viz., of assessing them at a high rate and leaving the owners to prove any incorrectness.

Mr. P. M. Mehta opposed the nomination of a committee on the ground that a case had not been made out for its appointment, and that its labours would be futile if it was appointed, because it could not compel any one to attend before it to give evidence, and could not swear witnesses, and so had no guarantee that they would tell the truth.

Dr. Blaney approved of the appointment of a committee. He thought there had certainly been some reason shown why there should be an inquiry. If that inquiry should result in showing that the city was as well assessed as it could be, then it would be a source of satisfaction to the ratepayers that when a complaint was made to the Corporation, the Corporation did all in their power to quiet the public mind. For himself, he would rather say nothing about over-assessments or under-assessments. He had, in his capacity of Chairman of the Town Council, to introduce the Budget to the Corporation, and he then took occasion to express the views that he entertained on this question, solely with reference to the principle of the assessment. He told the Corporation then, as he told them now, that, in no city in the world was there such an arrangement existing as was allowed to exist in Bombay. The Assessor assessed the properties and those who had cause of complaint went to the Municipal Commissioner. But the Municipal Commissioner an overworked officer, as they all knew, had confessed himself that he would like to see inquiry made into this matter, and Commissioners before Mr. Grant had said they would like to have the burden of this responsibility removed from their shoulders. The system never could go on if the whole assessment of the city remained in the hands of one man. He said nothing with reference to the Assessor of Bombay, be he who he might; but he contended that such a principle was altogether wrong, and being wrong, ought to be altered. The Assessor, who he was sorry to see tried to lay claim to the post of Municipal Censor, and who seemed to have a particular aversion to the Chairman of the Town Council (Laughter), in his report, had used language regarding this matter which might almost be called severe. The Assessor's comments upon his remarks were before the Corporation. At page 54 he said:—"In another part of his speech the Chairman of the Town Council says it is a matter of notoriety and consequently of regret that the people of Bombay were never once able to say that they were thoroughly satisfied with the assessments." Then the Assessor went on to say:—"I am not aware, during the 10 years I have held my present appointment, at what time the people were asked to give, or expressed, their opinion," and so on. It was not for him (Dr. Blaney) to say when Municipal officers used liberty, when they used licence; he was in the hands of the Corporation; he stood there as a public officer, and was quite willing that the Corporation should judge the matter. He put no complaint before them. When he took office as a public man, he tried to put on as thick a skin as possible; but he said that these remarks of the Assessor savoured of impudence, and in this way, that his remarks on the Budget were of a general kind and as to the principle on which the assessment of a city should be fixed, and had no reference at all to the Municipal Assessor, or the way he was doing his duty. On the subject of the motion before the meeting, he thought the proposed committee would do a very good and useful work in helping the Commissioner and Assessor, and reporting to the Corporation, with reference to the system of assessment. The appointment of such a committee would show a good spirit and a desire to improve the Municipal revenues, or at all events the system of taxation, and if Government saw the Corporation working for their own interests, it would encourage the Government to come forward and help the Corporation if any alteration in the law was required.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master thought the Committee would have a most difficult task to gather information. He proposed that the motion for the appointment of a committee should be allowed to stand over, and in the meantime the Assessor be called on to report on the instances of unequal taxation mentioned by Mr. Jugmohundass.

Captain Morland seconded the motion.

Mr. Kirkham asked what would be the result if the committee came to the conclusion that a large amount of property was over-assessed. What would the Corporation be prepared to do then? He thought the compromise suggested by Mr. Bomonjee Master was a very fair one.

Mr. Sayani supported the appointment of a committee on the ground that a case for inquiry was made out in such a matter when a complaint of unequal assessment was lodged. He himself had a property which was assessed at Rs. 1,600 or Rs. 1,700 a year and the gross rent he received from it was Rs. 100 a month.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy opposed the committee, and asked what qualifications Town Councillors were possessed of to enable them to judge whether properties were properly assessed or not.

Mr. Muncherjee M. [illegible] supported Mr. Jugmohundass' motion because the Assessor himself had asked for a committee. He was of opinion that properties in Bombay were more overassessed than under-assessed.

Dr. Pinkerton pointed out that the whole power lay with the Commissioner, and that the committee's labours would be futile unless the decision they arrived at was concurred in by the Commissioner.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was in favour of the appointment of a committee, and suggested that the Commissioner should be made an ex-officio member. He was armed by law with sufficient power to compel people to give evidence. The committee's inquiry would not be with regard to over-assessed properties, because in that case there was a distinct remedy provided by law, but with regard to the reiterated complaint that properties were under-assessed. They would not have to inquire regarding all the 20,000 properties situated in Bombay, but might take a few instances from different wards and inquire into them.

Mr. H. A. Saklatwalla supported Mr. Bomonjee Master's proposition.

The Commissioner said the Assessor had year after year pointed out that the falling off in the amount of rates was due to the depreciation of house property in Bombay, and not to the assessments, and what the Assessor had suggested year after year, and what he (Mr. Grant) suggested the year before last, was that a committee of the Corporation should be appointed to satisfy themselves on that point. He did not think such a committee as it was proposed to appoint could go into the question of all the assessments in Bombay, or a twentieth part of them, but it might satisfy itself and the Corporation whether reduction was really due to the depreciation of house property or to assessments unfairly made. He thought the rest of the [illegible] was what Mr. Hutchinson had pointed out year after year, that it was impossible for himself and two or [illegible] assistants to do the whole assessments. They had to rely for information on inspectors who received, the best of them not more than Rs. 50 a month, and as long as [illegible] employed people of that class, open to the temptations, they could not expect to have the assessments fairly made. Instead of being displeased, he was [illegible] to have an opportunity to sift the cases which [illegible]mohundass had brought forward. He had mentioned [illegible] Town Council that he had never had a single case [illegible] brought to his notice, except one by a Mahomedan who turned out to be an impostor, and [illegible] if a case was brought to his notice he would [illegible] morning and inquire into it. [illegible] inquire into the cases cited, and [illegible] would do the same. He would be very [illegible] ration would make up their minds to [illegible] money and have a revised [illegible] year. He would suggest that [illegible] should be allowed an [illegible] thoroughly respectable and well [illegible] months to complete the revised [illegible] the question would be settled [illegible] he thought the result would [illegible] to appoint Municipal officers [illegible] thoroughly able [illegible]

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[illegible] go through the ward thoroughly [illegible] himself, of course with the [illegible] inspectors. I think that would be a [illegible] and the Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000 it [illegible] be money well spent. He hoped if the [illegible] appointed a committee, this proposal would [illegible] consideration.

[illegible] thought it was quite clear from what the [illegible] had stated that some sort of committee was [illegible]. The committee would be able to do useful work. [illegible] of that Corporation. They were fully qualified [illegible] the value of any house, if necessary, with [illegible] as any assessor could possibly be. As an owner [illegible] property and a gentleman of ordinary education, [illegible] to be capable, if necessary with a certain amount [illegible], to value house property.—if not he was not [illegible] a member of the Corporation.

[illegible] the question being put to the vote, Mr. Bomanjee [illegible]'s amendment was carried by 23 to 17.

The Corporation then adjourned till Saturday next at [illegible].

## [illegible]OPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

### [illegible]D DERBY AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

[illegible]millan's Magazine for this month contains an [illegible] under this heading from the pen of Mr. T. [illegible]yes Reid. The writer introduces his subject with [illegible] remark that the Eastern Question has seriously [illegible] many political reputations, some of which have [illegible] their compensations: but no such happiness has [illegible] befallen the Earl of Derby. Assailed by both [illegible]rties, Lord Derby deserves a re-examination of his [illegible] policy between 1876 and 1878; and in his subsequent observations Mr. Reid says:—

"I write on authority on which I can absolutely rely, and which enables me to speak with confidence and certainty, even regarding those phases of the question which may seem to be most remote from the view of the outer world. Lord Derby's unpopularity arose from two causes, and these may be explicitly stated in the following terms:—First, his failure to work in cordial alliance with the other European Governments, and above all with Russia, in 1876 as evidenced more especially by his rejection of the Berlin Memorandum; and second, his refusal to join Lord Beaconsfield in the series of measures, which began with the calling out of the Reserves, and culminated in the Berlin Treaty and the Anglo-Turkish Convention."

The rejection of the Berlin Memorandum was the great cause of offence which Liberals think they have a right to cherish against Lord Derby; why was it rejected? The clue is suggested by the Duke of Argyll in his recent work, in which, speaking of the reluctance of the English Cabinet to sanction the interference of the European Powers in the internal affairs of Turkey, the noble Duke says:—

"The best, and indeed the only, excuse for this feeling lay in the suspicion or the fear that some of these Powers, and especially the three Imperial Courts who had first acted together in framing the Andrassy Note had some secret understanding or design to re-open the Eastern Question, in all its breadth, and to bring about fundamental changes in the destination of the European provinces of Turkey."

Mr. Reid devotes himself to prove that there was such a secret agreement, and that it was arrived at in 1873. The fact was even named in Parliament, for on [illegible], 1878, Lord Derby stated in the House of Lords that the cession of Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria "was part of the original engagement between the three Empires some years ago," and this engagement was the result of discussions from which the representatives of England had been carefully excluded:—

"Years ago, before ever the Berlin Memorandum had been formulated, this transfer of territory from Turkey to Austria had been resolved upon, and the three Emperors were merely waiting for the opportunity of effecting it. There is one other feature of that 'secret design,' that 'original engagement,' of the three Empires which I cannot find recounted in any of the public utterances of Ministers or ex-Ministers, but the existence of which I nevertheless can affirm without hesitation. That was a clause whereby Russia was to take back Bessarabia from Roumania, and was to wrest Batoum from Turkey. [illegible] was to find her compensation elsewhere. Thus, strange as it may seem to the outer world, it is nevertheless a fact that the leading features of the Berlin Treaty of 1878 had been decided upon several years before the Russo-Turkish war began."

It was in the conviction that war was intended, and that the Berlin Memorandum would do nothing to avert it, that Lord Derby declined to sign that document; and "taking all the circumstances into account," says Mr. Reid, "I believe that no other English statesman would have ventured to act differently." After the atrocity agitation in the autumn of 1876, Lord Derby wrote his memorable despatch on Sept. 21, in which he [illegible] the authors of the atrocities by name; and in [illegible] ways he displayed his lack of sympathy with Turkey as soon as he was enlightened as to the character of the weapons she was employing against her Christian subjects. In the Constantinople Conference he brought all possible pressure to bear upon Turkey short of an actual threat of war. The scheme of the secret agreement now came to be known by Prince Gortschakoff's proposals, and under the conviction "that war was inevitable, and that no concession made by Turkey with regard to her mode of administration would suffice to avert it, the Foreign Secretary stood aside, and having warned the Porte of the fate she had [illegible], left her to meet that fate. Mr. Reid believes it was the attitude of Lord Derby in the Cabinet which saved England from the policy of the Earl of Beaconsfield, which would have committed this country "in the spring of 1877, without preparation and without other allies, to an offensive and defensive alliance with the Turk." War having been declared on April 24th, on the [illegible] of the following month Lord Derby penned the despatch which was afterwards called "the [illegible] neutrality," and amid the vacillations of [illegible] with the Turks during the siege of Plevna, Lord Derby continued to watch our interests and protect our neutrality. Then came the cry for intervention, under the influence of which Parliament was summoned to meet a month earlier than usual, and a special vote for war services was taken. To all the measures of menace proposed by the Cabinet Lord Derby was opposed, and at one time for forty-eight hours, unknown to the outer world, he was not a member of the Cabinet. The events which finally severed Lord Derby's connection with his colleagues are described in the article we have been summarising and the writer concludes as follows:—

"[illegible] has not been to attack the Ministry or their [illegible] to put the course of Lord Derby with regard to the [illegible] difficulty in a clear light before the public. It might be thought that events had furnished so abundant [illegible] of his policy as to make any apology for it [illegible]. But [illegible] is at once a hard and a fickle task-master. It condemned Lord Derby both in 1876 and 1878 on an imperfect understanding of the facts of the case; and now that those facts are more clearly revealed it is weary of the whole subject, and has neither leisure nor inclination to do justice to the man it has wronged. This is my excuse for placing this plain statement of facts before [illegible]. My object has been to set forth the following propositions:—1. That Lord Derby's first object, that of preventing the breaking out of war, was unattainable in consequence of the secret agreement of the three Emperors, which dated from a period antecedent to the first appearance of the insurrectionary movement in the Herzegovina. 2. That his next object, the limiting of the war and the safe-guarding of British interests, was accomplished by the Russian acceptance of the conditions of neutrality laid down in May, 1877. 3. That at the close of the war he had a right to insist on having a voice in the final settlement which affected all Europe; but that there was no reason for the attitude of defiance assumed in the early part of 1878, and which was assumed by our Government chiefly, if not exclusively, to give satisfaction to the [illegible] who were crying out that we ought to have interfered to save Turkey. It was this attitude of defiance which Lord Derby refused to support. Standing by the policy of 1877—a policy which had received the approval of both political parties—he declined to be led into the policy of 1878, and rather than become a party to it severed his connection with the Government and his old political associates. He has the satisfaction of knowing that though he may not have pleased any large body of his fellow-countrymen, he has yet kept this country out of a terrible war. His justification for the policy of 1876, which I have ventured to indicate in these pages, will be accepted as ample and complete by posterity when the evil is wholly withdrawn from intrigues and compacts at which a contemporary writer can merely hint. His justification for his conduct in 1878 is already before the world. It is to be found in the fact that the colleagues by whom he had been discarded were unable to achieve their purpose, or to solve the tremendous problem with they had to deal, until they reverted to the sober and pacific policy of which he had been the consistent advocate."

### RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

A RECENT number of the *Journal* [illegible] contains an account of the arrival of the Bulgarian deputation at Livadia, and the reception by Prince Alexander of the formal announcement of his election to the throne of Bulgaria. The Russian paper goes fully into the details of the solemn ceremony, as it terms the proceedings enacted on this occasion, and in an article extending over five columns furnishes additional particulars of the constitution and administrative organisation of the newly-created principality. As the journal alluded to is semi-officially if not officially inspired, the political comments upon the probable policy of the Bulgarian ruler are likely to attract considerable attention. The following are the principal points as indicated in the article:

As regards the internal situation and foreign policy, in the presence of which Prince Alexander is called upon to take in hand the administration of Bulgaria, there is every probability that these considerations will form the subject of his interviews with the chiefs of the various Governments he is about to visit. The journey he is about to undertake for this purpose is in reality a mark of courtesy to the courts which participated in the Treaty of Berlin, and contributed thus to create the Principality of Bulgaria. He will present himself as the founder and ruler of a dynasty with which the destiny of a nation but lately freed from an [illegible] is henceforth bound up. He cannot better respond to the needs of the situation than by the frank [illegible] and sincere language which characterises [illegible] intercourse with the Cabinets of Europe.

Before all he must declare his firm intention to respect the Treaty of Berlin, and to adhere scrupulously to its provisions. The distinctness and frankness with which the declarations are made will contribute to [illegible] and opposition, and will prove advantageous to the interests, properly understood, of the Principality itself, which cannot [illegible] on carrying [illegible], to embark in adventurous enterprises. [illegible] that Europe should convince herself [illegible] Bulgaria, called into existence by the devotedness [illegible] and the will of the Great powers, is [illegible] an element of pacification and prosperity in [illegible] not a source of menace to the [illegible]. At the same time, it is only just that the [illegible] of the various Courts upon the [illegible] of the Treaty of Berlin [illegible] peaceable development and [illegible]. The first of these [illegible] and peace in Eastern [illegible] application [illegible] Europe has provided [illegible] the only [illegible] therefore, be right [illegible] the attention of the [illegible] able to answer for the [illegible] created under [illegible] and permanent [illegible] neighbourhood on [illegible] of the [illegible] Philippopolis, [illegible] to decide [illegible] Turkish troops in Eastern Roumelia, and, lastly, the promise of the Sultan not at present to avail himself of the right—conferred by the Treaty of Berlin—to occupy the Balkans and Roumelian littoral district; these are the only moral guarantees of security obtained by the agreement of the Powers. The last point, more than all others, is of an extreme importance. It is, moreover, not in reference to the Porte taking possession of any particular strategical point on his frontier that this is urged, but that the fire which still smoulders among the ashes shall not be fanned into flame, with incalculable complications provoked by the appearance of Turkish soldiery on the soil still wet with the blood of recent struggles. Prudence suggests that time should be permitted to accomplish its work, passions allowed to appease themselves, and the uncongenial races, by contact with each other, accustom themselves to a peaceful co-existence.

The question of the delimitation of the Balkans is of vital importance to the existence of the Bulgarian principality. Upon this point Prince Alexander can indicate to the Powers the value which attaches to the execution of the Treaty in such a manner that the *versants septentrionaux* of the Balkans, from which the Ottoman troops could command Bulgaria, are not conceded to Turkey. The retention of such a position would constitute a permanent source of danger nullifying the stability of the new *regime* which the Prince is called upon to inaugurate. Another question no less threatening is that of Macedonia. Great disturbances have occurred there, and insurrection seems to have firmly rooted itself in that district. Sympathy of race and religion attracts the Bulgarians properly so-called to the populace of the neighbouring province. It is impossible, therefore, that this circumstance should not react upon the tranquillity of the Principality. To preserve himself from the contagion of external disturbances and internal impulses, Prince Alexander will be compelled to maintain a military cordon, which will sap the financial resources of the province, without considering the political danger which such a measure of precaution will involve in a country only lately freed from the domination of the Turk.

Such are, in brief, the questions to be arranged with Prince Alexander, in order to place him in possession of all facts bearing upon the internal condition and internal situation of Bulgaria, at the moment when he is called upon to take in hand the reins of Government, and when his journey to the principal Cabinets of Europe will bring him into contact with the chiefs of the various Cabinets will furnish him the opportunity to discuss the interests of his future country. The [illegible] Alexander has as much confidence in [illegible] his affection for the young Prince of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander will assuredly never forget the circumstances under which he received the sovereignty unanimously decreed to him by the Bulgarian people. His personal sympathy has drawn towards him the attachment of the Bulgarians, and the esteem of the statesmen of Europe.

### A TURCOMAN RAID.

("DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On board the Ural war steamer, Caspian Sea,
between Krasnavodsk and Tchikislar, May 7.

AN Armenian geologist, M. Tabrison, being about to make an expedition into the interior in search of reputed sulpher veins, I resolved to accompany him, with a view of becoming acquainted with the steppes north of Krasnavodsk as well as those south and east. We rode out in a north-easterly direction, through a steep rocky ravine which cuts the amphitheatre of burnt red rocks shutting off Krasnavodsk from the desert. These hills of ferruginous sandstone change southward into masses of gypsum—rose, yellow, white and grey. Some of the specimens are soft as loaf sugar, others hard as marble. Half an hour's ride and one is out on the steppes, on this side far more accidented than to the south or east. Three-and-a-half hours' rapid ride and one reaches the camp of Bournak, where a company of infantry is entrenched. As we started early we reached the post, the most advanced on this side, by seven o'clock in the morning. We halted for a few minutes while an escort of fifteen irregular cavalry, half the available force of the kind attached to the camp, was being called out. We rode for eight hours without a halt, now scouring over undulating plains, now plunging into vast water-worn ravines a mile wide, bounded by steep cliffs of indurated marl, lying in horizontal layers 12 to 20 inches in thickness. There can be little or no doubt that these huge excavations were formerly channels by which the Oxus discharged itself into the Caspian. Now they are arid, sandy gullies. At four o'clock in the afternoon fatigue and heat forced us to halt, though save the salty lukewarm water we carried in our wooden bottles not a drop was to be had for miles. The horses seemed indifferent to this want; long practice had made them so. As we were on dangerous ground—in fact, no man's territory—the Turcomans threw out pickets to half-a-mile distance on the summits of undulations whence the approach of the enemy could be espied in time to enable us to beat a retreat. Sitting motionless on their horses in the still blaze of the sun, their forms sharply cut against the violet glow of the quivering horizon, with their strange flowing garments and wonderful hats, they looked the very beau ideal of cavaliers of the desert. Before five o'clock we were in the saddle again, and rode on continuously till close upon ten at night, pushing on to reach the water, which during such heat becomes absolutely indispensable for the horses at least once a day. The wells themselves were exceedingly deep, water being obtainable only by lowering the camel-hair nose-bags of the horses by the united tethering ropes of half our escort. In the process of hauling the bag to the well mouth half the water leaked out, so that watering twenty horses was a slow process. Meantime I got my *tente abri* pitched, and we made tea, that great solace of the desert traveller, with the aid of a quantity of burnt sedge and scrubby brush, which served us for fuel.

A little after midnight we were in the saddle again. These nomads seem to require no repose, and to imagine that the same is the case with everyone else. After an hour's scrambling in the dark, I was on the point of exclaiming that I could go no further, when the leader of [illegible] it was impossible to wait for a little light. We threw ourselves on the sand, heedless alike of scorpions or phalangas, those enormous tarantula spiders which haunt these wastes, and waited the approach of dawn. It came at last, creeping slowly and palely over the dismal steppes. Then again we mounted. The first light of morning revealed a waste of broken sandstone and marly strata, tossed and tumbled in the greatest possible confusion. Farther off were steep cliffs; and farther still, across a wide, sandy beach, a dismal expanse of waters—still, mournful, lifeless as the Dead Sea itself. We were on the eastern border of the Kara Bogasee, the Black [illegible], as it is styled in Turcoman language. All the imagination of Eastern fancy could not conjure up more frightful surroundings. Not a living thing—not even a fly, that pest of the East—was visible. We appreciated the wisdom of the night halt, as by zigzag paths, on foot, bridle in hand, we descended the steep stony scarps to the sands below. To have attempted the passage in the dark would have been certain death. Even the Turcomans, used as they are to such places, were the first to advise caution. The flat, sandy beach is thickly encrusted with soda, and the waters of the Kara Bogasee so saturated with it that an object placed in the shallows becomes soon covered with a thick crystalline coating. Neither fish of any kind nor even the water snake so common elsewhere on the Caspian shores can exist in these waters. The lagoon is entered from the sea by a very narrow neck, through which is a constant inward current, due to the rapid evaporation which takes place at all seasons. I have been informed that an English company wished to purchase the lagoon with a view of closing the entrance and allowing it to become dried up for the sake of the immense quantity of soda which would remain. Along the sands are queer leafless-grey bushes which when I saw them had no leaves, and appeared never to have had any. Now and then we passed over large expanses of what seemed a stony concrete of shells, on the surface of which were scattered small pieces of dense black and red lava. Two hours' further riding brought us to a large ravine, forming a cul de sac in the cliffs. This was our destination, and my geological friend set about his investigations forthwith as no time was to be lost there being no drinkable water in the locality.

The investigation over, and finding that our efforts to reach the camp that night must prove unavailing, we turned aside some miles out of our course further east towards a place where water was to be found. An hour before sunset the white earthy plain changed to an undulating expanse of fine white sand, studded with hillocks of the same, drifted by the wind. Bushes of unusual size, and here and there a sprinkling of grass, which was actually almost green, showed that we were approaching water. We found it at the station, called Ghoul Kabil, where there were half a dozen wells similar to those we had left in the morning. Judge of my delight on finding that the water was sweet, without a trace of saline flavour. This is quite remarkable. It is the only instance of the kind I know of around the Caspian. It is probably owing to the fine sand through which the water filters into the exceedingly deep wells. I tried in vain to erect my tent. The pickets would not hold in the sand, which was so fine as to defy any attempt to retain a handful of it—as it slipped away, as in an hour glass, between the fingers. Having made tea in a copper saucepan, I lay down to try and sleep utterly worn out with fatigue. The horses, with legropes on, for it was impossible to tether them, munched the scant grass around, and, as is usual with these desert animals, screamed at and bit each other on every occasion they could. It was a little after midnight when I became aware that something unusual was on foot. The Turcomans were standing about in knots, conversing anxiously in a low tone, and some were saddling their horses. The animals themselves looked uneasy, and now and then, raising their heads, sniffed the wind. The chief of the escort approached me. "Kifendum," he said, "we must mount and away at once. There are strangers near us, and it may well be they are of the Tekka. If caught here we are lost." "But," said I, "have you seen them?" "No," he replied, "but when the wind changed half an hour ago we could smell the smoke of fires, and the horses too are restless." It was a wonderful specimen of savage acuteness. I for one could smell nothing whatever, and it was too dark to see beyond thirty yards. While he spoke, the others were rapidly packing up everything, and some were busily throwing sand on the smouldering camp fires. Keeping well together for mutual protection in case of an attack, four horsemen were thrown out in the direction of the supposed danger, and they speedily disappeared in the dim starlight. How they ever found us again is a mystery. I, for one, could scarce keep in sight the man who preceded me as we threaded our way among bush-covered sandhills. Once on open ground we put our horses to their best speed, dashing along in the darkness like a flight of phantom riders.

As the dawn broke, many an anxious glance was cast around, the Turcomans opening out to a thousand yards on either flank to reconnoitre. Towards seven in the morning we came up with some scattered camels guarded by Kirghese and Turcomans; a couple of miles further we saw some hundreds of these animals and camps, each of fifteen or twenty irregular cavalry. The men were busy preparing their morning meal. Having communicated our suspicions to them, we rode on another couple of miles to the camp of Bournak itself, which we reached about half-past eight o'clock. As we were within three-and-a-half hours' ride of Krasnavodsk, and the hour early, I lay down to enjoy some much needed repose, and then had breakfast with the captain commanding the station. In the midst of the meal a horseman galloped frantically into the camp, and up to the tent door, shouting that the enemy was upon us. At the announcement that the much dreaded Tekka was advancing, the garrison flew to arms. In less than a minute the captain was on horseback advancing with half his company to meet the Turcomans. The men wore only shirt and trousers and marched at the double [illegible]. The remaining half of the force followed almost immediately. In front were the Turcoman irregulars, among them our late escort. Five camels, laden with ammunition, accompanied the reserve. The camel drivers were to be seen trying to drive their animals together to the pasture grounds and urging them towards the advancing force for protection; but not one of the beasts could be [illegible] to accelerate its habitual solemn pace. It seemed almost as if they wished to indicate that it was a perfect matter of indifference to them whether their masters were Tekkas or Russian. As our escort had gone forward, my geological friend and myself were left alone with the [illegible] who led our baggage horse, and a Turcoman guide. We were sorely puzzled what course to adopt. I feared that if we attempted to retreat we should be cut off by some detached party of the enemy. To remain in the deserted camp was equally dangerous and to go forward with the troops with our weary horses was [illegible] certain death in case of a retrograd. movement [illegible]. Our Turcoman frankly stated that he was *chok korkai* (very much afraid) and urged the expediency of an immediate retreat on Krasnavodsk, a course which we ultimately decided to adopt. A quarter of a mile outside the camp, from the summit of an undulation, we could see the field of battle. The enemy numbered about fifteen hundred men. Firing had already commenced on both sides, the Turcomans keeping at a very respectful distance from the Russian infantry. They had already seized some hundreds of camels, and would probably have taken the entire four thousand but for the prompt and energetic action of the captain commanding the camp. The Turcomans were moving slowly off, keeping up a running fire on their pursuers, and were shortly lost to view behind the undulations of the plain. Pushing on towards Krasnavodsk we everywhere saw Kirghese in a state of utter alarm, collecting their camels and driving them towards the town. On nearing the latter we met General Lomachine, who, informed of the attack, was hurrying to the aid of the advanced troops with the entire of the available forces under his command, about 300 cavalry—Cossacks, Kirghese lancers, and Turcomans; three companies of infantry, and one field gun. This force advanced as rapidly as possible, but only succeeded in coming up with the enemy at six o'clock the following (Sunday) morning. Of the 1,500 Tekka 500 were infantry mounted on asses. There was also a flock of about 800 sheep brought by the enemy to serve as food. These two circumstances, coupled with the impossibility of making the captured camels quicken their pace, so delay the march of the raiders as to enable the troops to overtake them. They fought obstinately, the rear guard halting from time to time sheltering behind the camels, and when these latter fell using their dead bodies as breastworks. The military surgeons who attended the wounded tell me that the enemy fired with spherical bullets split into four pieces, which made very nasty wounds. It would seem in view of the regular and systematic manner in which the different Turcoman parties supported one another in the retreat that they were under a central control, and it is believed that their commander was a certain ex-Russian officer, who deserted some time ago. After some hours' skirmishing, the enemy succeeded in getting away, taking with them about two hundred of the swiftest camels, but losing their entire stock of sheep, which became a Russian prize. They also were able to carry off all their killed and wounded, which are reported numerous. The Russian loss was trifling; that of the infantry amounting to fifteen—four killed, the remainder more or less seriously wounded. A number of Kirghese camel drivers and friendly Turcomans were also killed.

A woman who has taken prisoner, but who succeeded in making her escape, states that the Tekka men sacked and burned all the auls, or villages, of Russian subjects which lay in their path, massacring the men and carrying off the women and children. After the manner of all savages, they mutilate the dead in barbarous fashion. The body of an infantry man, a Mohammedan, who had fallen in the first day's skirmish had been so treated. The nose and ears had been cut off: there were six deep sabre gashes on the head: and fire had been applied to different parts of the body. One of the escort who the morning of the fight had gone off to reconnoitre after we broke camp at the sweet water wells, made his way to Krasnavodsk with difficulty. He stated that the Tekka horsemen had camped on the same spot half an hour after our departure, and that we must have been under the direct protection of Allah to have escaped as we did. Thus the first blood in connection with the invasion of the Tekka territory has been shed. The raid on the camels was a bold stroke on the part of the enemy; and one which showed that they thoroughly understand the situation. They know from experience that they cannot hope to cope with the Russian troops on the battle-field, and their main efforts will probably be directed towards harrying the convoys and carrying off the camels. This is the most effectual way in which they can retard General Lazareff's march. Had they succeeded in carrying off or killing the four thousand camels assembled at Bournak, the difficulty of replacing these latter might have retarded the march of the expedition many months. As it is, the loss sustained was but trifling, and more than counterbalanced by the warning it gave that the Tekka is alive to the impending danger which menaces it, and has already commenced to act.

For the details of the second day's (Sunday's) fighting, I am indebted to Lieutenant Woltschkoff of the navy, who, knowing that the sudden march of the reinforcements allowed no time to make preparations for the relief of wounded, started at sunset on Saturday, taking with him a carriage laden with lemonade and other refreshments. He travelled all night, and arrived on the field just as the skirmishing commenced.

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| Pocket Filters...... | 3 | 8 |
| Air Tight Uniform cases. | 28 | 0 |
| Sponge Bags...... | 1 | 8 |
| Sponges...... | 3 | 8 |
| Soap Boxes...... | 1 | 8 |
| Smelling Salts, per bottle | 2 | 0 |
| Aromatic Vinegar per bot | 2 | 8 |
| Helmet Cases...... | 7 | 12 |
| Portable Ink Stand...... | 1 | 8 |
| Tooth Brush Guards.... | 0 | 12 |
| Do. Brushes...... | 0 | 12 |
| Nail Do...... | 0 | 12 |
| Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case..9-8 to | 12 | 8 |
| Razors, Ivory Handles.. | 3 | 2 |
| Do. Strops......3-8 to | 4 | 0 |
| Nail Scissors......1-8 to | 1 | 8 |
| Briar Root Pipes...... | 1 | 8 |
| Tobacco Pouches...... | 1 | 8 |
| Champagne Taps...... | 8 | 8 |
| Pocket Knives...... | 1 | 8 |
| Marine Soap, 4 cakes for | 1 | 0 |
| Shaving do. Stick...... | 1 | 0 |
| Lloyd's Euxesis...... | 1 | 4 |
| Oriental Tooth Paste.... | 1 | 8 |
| Luggage Labels...... | 1 | 8 |
| Lloyd's Life-saving apparatus...... | 12 | 8 |
| Overland Chairs best Beach......6-8 to | 13 | 8 |
| Ladies' Sunshades...... | 6 | 8 |
| Ladies' White Cotton.... | 5 | 8 |
| Gents' Umbrellas...... | 5 | 8 |
| Double Iron Bedstead, 7ft. 6in...... | 95 | 0 |
| Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in...... | 75 | 0 |
| Portable Washstands.... | 32 | 8 |
| Travelling Canteens.... | 31 | 0 |
| Chubb's Despatch Boxes Fitted...... | 60 | 0 |
| Chubb's Cash Boxes 20 to | 30 | 0 |
| Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to | 35 | 0 |
| Hat Guard...... | 0 | 8 |

BADHAM PILE AND COMPANY.
BOMBAY.

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER, & BERDOE,
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).
Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.
*The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."*
THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.
So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.
WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.
OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.
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PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office.
DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph. D., F.C.S., Analytical Chemist, London.
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